

# Herald Tribune

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AT 5 WEATHER—PARIS: Mainly sunny, 75-80 (24-15). Tomorrow little change. Temp. 75-80 (24-15). LONDON: Temp. 75-80 (24-15). Tomorrow little change. Temp. 75-80 (24-15). NEW YORK: Occasional rain. Temp. 75-80 (24-15). Yesterday's temp. 65-75 (18-15).

Austria	6.5	Libya	9.5	Yugoslavia	2.00
Bahamas	1.00	Morocco	1.20		
Belgium	1.25	Netherlands	0.85		
Canada	1.00	Norway	1.25		
Denmark	1.25	Portugal	0.85		
France	1.00	Spain	1.25		
Germany	1.00	Sweden	1.25		
Greece	1.00	Switzerland	1.25		
India	1.00	Taiwan	1.25		
Iran	1.00	U.S. Military	50.75		
Italy	1.00	U.S. Navy	50.75		
Japan	1.00				
Lebanon	1.00				

37,181

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, JUNE 6-7, 1970

Established 1887

## U.S. Firms Get \$1.7 Billion for B-52 Successor

By William Beecher

WASHINGTON, June 5 (NYT)—The Air Force announced today it is proceeding on a plan to design and build seven prototypes of a bomber as the possible successor to the aging B-52.

The American Rockwell Corp. got a \$1.3 billion contract to build the aircraft, and General Electric Co. a \$406.6 million contract to build the engines.

Force Secretary Robert S. Seamans Jr. said the two contracts do not constitute a decision to actually build a fleet of the new B-1 aircraft.

The Air Force estimates that should full-scale production later be authorized, a force of 200 to 250 B-1 bombers would cost upwards of \$12 billion, including the ten-year operational costs.

David Packard, Deputy Defense Secretary, in a letter authorizing the Air Force to proceed with the B-1 development, stressed that any production decision would be "several years away."

SALT Progress

Mr. Packard said that the major factors that will in large part determine whether to go forward with the B-1 development are the progress in the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks currently under way with the Soviet Union, together with success of the development program.

Pentagon officials pointed out that should the arms limitation talks successfully result in a freeze in the size of each nation's missile and bomber forces, it is not considered likely that the replacement of current bombers with advanced models would be barred.

Since the early days of the nuclear age, both the Soviet Union and the United States have maintained both bombers and missiles on the theory that should one country develop an effective defense against one of these systems, the other could still serve to deter a nuclear attack.

The Air Force said it estimates that it would cost more to rebuild and strengthen existing B-52s than it would to build the B-1 itself.

The first flight of the prototype, the Air Force said, should be in 1974. If a decision were made to proceed to production, a spokesman said, the first squadron would be operational in 1978.

The Air Force did not announce many specific details on the expected performance of the B-1.

But it was learned from reliable sources that the plane would be a four-engine, swing-wing bomber capable of speeds between 2.5 and 3 times the speed of sound, with a range of about 10,000 miles, and a payload of about 10,000 pounds.

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)

Israel Marks 1967 War Date with Longest Raid Since Then

RAID, June 5 (UPI)—Israel marked the third anniversary of the 1967 Middle East war with a non-stop 11-hour bombardment of Egypt's Sinai Peninsula, the longest since the 1967 war.

Three years ago, Israeli forces launched a surprise attack on the Egyptian army, capturing the Sinai Peninsula and the Gaza Strip.

Israelis said the attack was a warning to Egypt that Israel would not tolerate any further Egyptian provocations.

Medvedev, author of a book on the West, attacking the official Soviet line, said that the attack was a warning to Egypt that Israel would not tolerate any further Egyptian provocations.

Medvedev was detained last week and placed in a mental hospital in Kaluga, 85 miles south of Moscow.

Last Sunday, a team of psychiatrists found him sane and reportedly "able to be released after a short time."

## Gunman in U.S. Custody The \$100 Million Hijack That Failed

By Christopher Lydon

WASHINGTON, June 5 (NYT)—Arthur G. Barkley, 40, of Phoenix, was being held in federal custody today, charged with the hijacking of an airliner for which he demanded a ransom of \$100 million.

The former bread truck driver, who commandeered a TWA plane with 51 passengers aboard, was captured at Dulles International Airport near here yesterday when he was turned back to the airport to collect what he thought was the \$100 million he had demanded.

The hijacker, who was identified by the FBI, had forced the airliner to make an earlier stop at Dulles for refueling, to take aboard another pilot and to pick up \$100,000, the first installment on the \$100 million he had demanded when he took over the aircraft shortly after it left Phoenix at 8 a.m.

After the plane landed for the second time, the FBI shot out its tires while it was on the runway. In the scuffle that ensued, the original pilot of the Boeing-727, Capt. Dale C. Hupe, a veteran with 23 years' experience, was shot in the abdomen. The FBI reported that Capt. Hupe's condition apparently was not serious.

The hijacker was captured at 7:30 p.m., about seven and a half hours after the plane had been seized in the air.

Passengers aboard the hijacked plane were unaware of the hijack attempt until the plane landed at Dulles airport for the first time and they were not permitted to disembark.

A TWA spokesman said they first received word of the hijacking at about noon (EDT) and immediately began complying with the hijacker's demands. These included positioning a fuel truck at a distant spot at the airport and the collection of as much money as they could readily assemble from bank branches near the airport.

Reuters reported today that Air Force planes armed with missiles trailed the hijacked airliner. The Air Force declined to speculate on what action the planes would have taken if the hijacker had attempted to force the plane to crash into the White House, the Capitol or other government buildings.

The plane landed at Dulles for the first time at 3:40 p.m. and remained on the ground for 54 minutes. During that time, it took on 47,000 gallons of kerosene jet fuel. It also picked up Capt. Billy Williams, who is qualified for international flights.

Capt. Williams is the same pilot who flew the jet hijacked and forced to fly from California to Italy last year. Soon after the plane took off from Dulles, at 4:34 p.m. according to the FAA, the hijacker realized that a bag stuffed with ransom money did not contain \$100 million. He then radioed, in a message allegedly intended for President Nixon, "You don't know the rules of war. You don't even know how to count money."

The hijacker apparently renewed his demand for the full amount and at 6:15 p.m. the plane took off.

FAA reported that the jet, which was then near Elmira, N.Y., had turned back to Dulles.

During the return flight, Capt. Williams radioed that the hijacker wanted the remainder of the \$100 million in \$100 bills and "wants nothing less."

When the plane landed, fuel trucks, police cars and other vehicles surrounded it while sharpshooters shot out the jet's windows.

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

'To Get Even With Society,' the Hijacker Wanted to 'Destroy the Money, Aircraft and All People Aboard'

WASHINGTON, June 5 (AP)—The pilot in the cockpit with hijacker Arthur Barkley said that the man's aim "was to destroy the money, destroy the aircraft and destroy all the people aboard."

This is the price, this is the language, he had to get with society," said Billy Williams, 48, a TWA international pilot, who boarded the aircraft at Dulles.

Capt. Williams said yesterday that he did not know exactly how the shooting began once the aircraft touched down at Dulles, the second time.

Capt. Williams described the sequence this way: As instructed by the hijacker, Capt. Williams carried the bags of the first \$100,000 ransom with him when he boarded the aircraft.

Capt. Williams said that the hijacker, who always used the word "air," told him to sit down in a seat behind Capt. Dale C. Hupe and buckle his seatbelt.

Capt. Williams said that the hijacker stood with his back to the cockpit door "with a razor in one hand and a pistol in the other." A can of gasoline was near his feet.

Capt. Williams said that the hijacker was "very, very upset" when he opened the money bag and sensed that it did not contain the \$100 million he had demanded.

"He cut the bag open. Unfortunately the first bag was \$100,000," he said. "He quickly grabbed more out and a few seconds later he advised Capt. Hupe to put the aircraft back in the air."

At this point, the Boeing-727 jet with 51 passengers aboard, including a six-month-old infant, took off.

Capt. Williams said that he and the flight engineer, Jim Hankins, engaged the hijacker in conversation.



Hijacker—Arthur G. Barkley after his arrest.

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"Sometime during the climb out, I don't know when exactly, he indicated to us he wanted to go back for some more money," Capt. Williams said.

When the plane rolled to a stop at Dulles International Airport, Capt. Williams recalled, he heard some gunfire and felt the tires of the airplane going flat.

Capt. Williams said that Mr. Hankins did not realize what had happened and had gone with the passengers who, by this time, were piling out of the plane. Meanwhile, Capt. Williams said, firing started in the cockpit as the FBI men had come to the open door "apparently without the hijacker's knowledge."

He could not say whether the FBI agent fired first at the hijacker or the hijacker fired first at him.

Capt. Williams said that he then started back for the cockpit with a gun that one of the agents on the ground had tossed to him through one of the open doors. But by then the hijacker had been subdued.

It was the second time that Capt. Williams had dealt with a hijacker. Last Nov. 1, Capt. Williams volunteered to take command of a TWA Boeing-707 which landed at Kennedy Airport in New York after being hijacked over California. It had been commandeered by a 20-year-old marine, Raphael Minichiello.

Capt. Williams flew the marine to Rome, where the marine was arrested and where he is now awaiting trial.

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## Moscow Warns Indochina Reds Against Peking

By Bernard Gwertzman

MOSCOW, June 5 (NYT)—The Soviet Union warned the Indo-Chinese Communists today that they are courting "defeat and destruction" if they let their actions be dictated by Communist China.

In a bitter attack on China's efforts to expand its influence in Asia, the Soviet Union said China is meddling in the internal affairs of virtually every Asian state and that China's policy generally backfires for letists following Peking's lead.

In an unusual reference to the current Cambodian crisis, China was held partly responsible for the overthrow of Cambodian "chief of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk and the improved relations between Phnom Penh and Washington since then.

The latest Soviet statement on China and Asia was in the form of an article in Novoye Vremya (New Times), a foreign-affairs weekly, distributed worldwide in English, French and other languages. Western diplomats said they attach the highest significance to the article, written by "M. Utkin," believed to be a pseudonym for a ranking Foreign Ministry official.

Moscow Uneasy

The diplomats said the article seems to reflect Moscow's growing frustration and uneasiness with the situation in Indochina in recent weeks. Because of Peking's rapid and apparently influential support of the newly formed united front of Vietnamese, Laotian and Cambodian "patriots," the Soviet Union has indicated it wants to avoid getting involved.

The Russians are thought concerned about Peking's new outward foreign policy after several years of isolation during the Cultural Revolution. And diplomats believe Moscow is not pleased by the military successes achieved by the United States and South Vietnamese forces in Cambodia, which eventually may mean heavy pressure from Hanoi for additional military aid.

Diplomats noted that Moscow has done nothing except express strong words of opposition to the American intervention. There were more such words in a telegram released here signed by Leonid I. Brezhnev, the party leader, Premier Alexei N. Kosygin, and President Nikolai V. Podgorniy and addressed to Viet Cong leaders on the first anniversary of the setting up of the

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Unable to Reply

Last night, the Communists bombarded them with rockets and mortars from across the Bassac River. But they could not return the fire because they needed their ammunition for the battle they knew would come today.

The government troops are trying to retake from the Communists the village of Seth Bo, 11 miles southeast of Phnom Penh on the Bassac. The Communists took the village Wednesday night, a move that some military sources here believe was designed to embarrass South Vietnam's Vice-President Nguyen Cao Ky, who arrived in Phnom Penh yesterday.

Taking Seth Bo put the Communists closer than they have ever been to the capital—almost within rocket range—though most officials

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## S. Korea Propaganda Ship Is Seized by North Korea

SEOUL, June 5 (NYT)—The Defense Ministry announced today that two North Korean gunboats attacked and captured a South Korean Navy psychological-warfare craft today with 20 crewmen on board.

[North Korea claimed today it sank a "heavily armed" U.S. spy ship which "intruded deep into the coastal waters" west of North Korea under the cover of fighter planes and warships, the Associated Press reported from Tokyo.

In Washington, the Defense Department said it understood there had been an incident involving some North and South Korean vessels without any indication of U.S. involvement, AP reported.

The United States Navy has had no ships operating in that area," the Defense Department statement said.

A Navy spokesman said Pacific Fleet headquarters had been contacted and word had come back that "no U.S. Navy ships of any kind" had been in those waters and that no ships were missing anywhere.

A South Korean spokesman said the incident occurred at about 1:40 p.m. in the waters west of the South Korean island of Yonpyong-do, 70 miles west of Seoul. He did not disclose the exact location and details of the incident. The island is situated just south of the demarcation line.

Protecting Fishermen

The spokesman, army Brig. Gen. Roh Young Suh, described the vessel as "a naval broadcasting craft on duty to protect South Korean fishing fleets in the area."

Antony Balinski, representative of the UN Development Program, said a visit to the affected areas by a World Health Organization specialist indicate that the original estimate of 30,000 dead was too low and that the higher figure is a reasonable assumption.

[UN reports estimated more than 600,000 homeless along a 600-mile coastal strip inhabited by 1.5 million people, United Press International reported.]

Meanwhile a UN spokesman here disclosed that the World Food Program has made enough food available from stockpiles already in Peru to feed 30,000 persons for a short time. Arrangements are being discussed for additional food to feed up to 300,000.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## Nixon Appoints Lodge as Envoy to Vatican

By Ken W. Clawson

WASHINGTON, June 5 (WP)—President Nixon announced today that he has named Henry Cabot Lodge, former chief negotiator at the Paris peace talks, as a special envoy to the Vatican.

But press secretary Ron Ziegler emphasized that Mr. Lodge would have no formal title or accreditation to the Vatican. The move does not constitute formal diplomatic recognition of the papal state.

Mr. Lodge is expected to make his first visit later this month. Mr. Ziegler said that there would be two or three such trips each year "as required," and that the duration of Mr. Lodge's stays would range from two weeks to a month.

Mr. Ziegler said: "The President, in asking Mr. Lodge to undertake these periodic visits, wishes to provide for greater continuity in the informal contacts which already have been taking place in the administration and the Vatican since President Nixon took office."

He added that the President felt it important to have "continuing contact with the Holy Father, a major spiritual and moral leader with wide-ranging contacts around the world."

Mr. Lodge has been serving as a consultant on the Paris peace

talks and Southeast Asia since December, 1969, when he resigned as the principal U.S. negotiator with ambassadorial rank. He came to the assignment from the embassy in Bonn, and previously served—on two occasions—as former President Lyndon B. Johnson's ambassador to Saigon.

In 1969, Mr. Lodge was Mr. Nixon's vice-presidential running mate. Mr. Lodge will not be quartered in the U.S. Embassy in Rome, and it was unclear how much staff he will use in the new job. Mr. Ziegler said he would find "suitable living and office arrangements" himself. He will receive no salary.

While Mr. Lodge's role seemed to be cast as informal or unofficial, Mr. Ziegler made it clear that "when he meets with the Pope, he will be representing President Nixon and the United States government."

But by casting the appointment in this manner, the administration avoided a controversy with the Senate that likely would have occurred over a formal diplomatic nomination. Protestant groups protested last year when rumors circulated that the administration was considering pushing for official representation at the Vatican.

## Nixon Acts to Avert Total Cambodia Curb by Senate

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, June 5 (WP)—President Nixon, in an attempt to ward off a Senate defeat for the administration, last night threw his prestige behind a substitute for White House-opposed legislation on Cambodia.

Reversing an earlier White House refusal to take any stand on possible substitutes, the President wrote Senate Minority Leader Hugh Scott, R. Pa., that language in a Military Service Act amendment sponsored by Sen. Robert C. Byrd, D. W.Va., "goes a long way toward

eliminating my more serious objections" to the pending Cooper-Church amendment.

"The Byrd amendment reaffirms the constitutional duty of the commander in chief and is consistent with the responsibilities of my office," said Mr. Nixon.

The Byrd provision allows the President, without returning to Congress for approval, to keep U.S. troops in Cambodia after July 1 or to send them back after that date if he believes such action is necessary to protect U.S. troops in South Vietnam. The Cooper-Church amendment requires the

prior consent of Congress, and has been termed unacceptable by the White House on grounds it ties the President's hands on actions that may be needed to protect U.S. forces.

The Byrd amendment vote—considered the crucial test on the Cambodia issue—is expected to come next Wednesday or within the following few days. Sponsors of the Cooper-Church amendment say the Byrd language would let the President go back into Cambodia any time he pleases without consulting Congress, and thereby gives him a blank check.

Republican senators had warned the White House, which previously opposed all amendments on the Cambodian war, that the Byrd amendment would probably lose and the Cooper-Church amendment subsequently win unless Mr. Nixon backed the Byrd language.

Even with presidential endorsement, the Byrd language is not assured of adoption. On an earlier test vote, an amendment to vitiate the Cooper-Church amendment was defeated by 18 votes. With presidential backing, the Byrd amendment is expected to do much better.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## Status Is Entirely Personal

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## UN Aide Puts Quake Dead At 50,000

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., June 5 (WP)—At least 50,000 persons were killed in the May 31 Peruvian earthquake, a United Nations official in Lima has reported to headquarters on the basis of an on-the-spot survey.

Antony Balinski, representative of the UN Development Program, said a visit to the affected areas by a World Health Organization specialist indicate that the original estimate of 30,000 dead was too low and that the higher figure is a reasonable assumption.

[UN reports estimated more than 600,000 homeless along a 600-mile coastal strip inhabited by 1.5 million people, United Press International reported.]

Meanwhile a UN spokesman here disclosed that the World Food Program has made enough food available from stockpiles already in Peru to feed 30,000 persons for a short time. Arrangements are being discussed for additional food to feed up to 300,000.

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هذا من الأصل



**ACTION ON THE RUNWAY—Hijacker Arthur Barkley (left) stands, pistol in hand, in the doorway to the cockpit of the airliner he has commandeered. A few minutes later, the passengers who scrambled out of the plane duck behind a car as authorities shoot it out with Barkley. Both pictures were taken by a passenger.**

## \$100 Million Hijacker Seized in Cockpit Melee

(Continued from Page 1)

ear tires. Apparently unaware that the plane was crippled, the hijacker ordered the pilot to get it out of the vehicle barricade. "He wants you to get the vehicles off the runway," Capt. Williams advised the Dulles tower. "He says he's going to kill us if you don't get them off right now." At that point, the hijacker

came on the radio. "You're stalling," he said. "Get the vehicles off the runway." The tower operator replied that he was trying to get the vehicles away. At that point, the FBI agents apparently boarded the jet, and moved forward into the cockpit area. Behind them, passengers fled the plane and were seen running away from it across

the runway toward the main terminal building. An FAA employee standing near the plane described what happened. "The FBI decided to try to enter the cockpit," he said. "One agent was boosted up to the cockpit door with a gun in his hand. He got in and then bounced about halfway out the door. He must have been pushed. There were two, three,

four shots. I don't know. And that was the end of the ballgame." It was at that point, apparently, that Capt. Hupe was shot. At the same time, the hijacker also was shot. One witness said he seemed to have been shot in the hand. "He was defiant," the witness said.

**FBI Base Falls**

Apparently, the FBI had placed 100 sacks stuffed with paper along the runway, hoping to lure the hijacker out of the plane. The decision to shoot out the three apparently was made when the ruse did not work.

It was unclear, during the crisis at Dulles, exactly who was in charge of plans to apprehend the hijacker. Apparently, TWA ordered that the plane "be immobilized" and FAA police actually shot out the aircraft's tires. It was then that the FBI special agent in charge, John J. McDermott, gave orders to intervene actively in the hijack attempt by rushing the cockpit.

His agents climbed up on the plane and swung through the forward passenger entrance on their way to the cockpit.

**Hijacker Arraigned**

WASHINGTON, June 5 (UPI)—Mr. Barkley was arraigned today before U.S. Commissioner Stanley King, who ordered a preliminary hearing on aircraft piracy charges on June 10.

The federal charge carries a penalty ranging from 20 years in prison to a maximum sentence of death.

The commissioner became agitated several times as he sought to explain to the accused his rights to counsel and to outline the charge against him.

Mr. King told Mr. Barkley he was accused of air piracy. "Do you understand the charges?" Mr. King asked. "Not gutty, your honor," Mr. Barkley responded.

"You are not to plead at this time," the magistrate said. "This is not a trial—simply your initial appearance." He then told Mr. Barkley he had a right to remain silent and to have a lawyer. "If you have any questions..."

**I Have the Right**

"The United States charged me, right, your honor?" Mr. Barkley interrupted. "I have the right to charge the United States out of the spirit of the Constitution. I have the right as a citizen to request representation for taxation."

Mr. King broke in two or three times to tell Mr. Barkley that his "grievance over taxes" had nothing to do with the piracy charge.

President Nixon telephoned today to tell the wounded pilot of the commandeered jet that "he is a national hero."

The President did not get to speak with Capt. Hupe, who underwent three hours of abdominal surgery to repair internal damage from the gunshot wound he suffered. But Linda Jensen, a spokesman for Fairfax Hospital, said that Mr. Nixon told a nurse in the intensive care unit where Capt. Hupe is recovering:

"He went through the entire war without a scratch and it's too bad he had to be injured now in this way. Tell him for me that he is a national hero."

Several committee members were also members of a 1967 committee, Citizens for Peace with Freedom in Vietnam, formed to support President Johnson's Indochina policies—including Mr. Truman and AFL-CIO president George Meany.

Noting that many rally backers are conservative, Mr. Hope emphasized the nonpartisan nature of the event: "It's just to be an old-fashioned American Fourth of July—a celebration to give Americans a chance to let go, and the country's about ready to let go... down-trodden by the rough news from Vietnam... and countless demonstrations against one aspect or another of American life."

## Press Release Went Awry

### O'Brien Attacks Special Role For Shriver During Campaign

By Ben A. Franklin

WASHINGTON, June 5 (UPI)—A sharp intraparty dispute has erupted between Lawrence F. O'Brien, the Democratic national chairman, and R. Sargent Shriver, whose friends have been promoting him for a new, independent role as a reformer and a "reviver" of grassroots support for the Democratic party.

The repercussions threaten to diminish Mr. Shriver's standing with key Democrats in Congress, including his brother-in-law, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, Massachusetts.

Sen. Kennedy, it was learned reliably, was among a group of top party leaders in Congress who were aware of discussions with Mr. Shriver about a national campaign assignment for him but who had no advance knowledge that their names would be used in a press release strongly endorsing the project. The other sponsors of the release not forewarned reportedly included Senate Democratic leader Mike Mansfield, House Speaker John W. McCormack, and Sen. Daniel K. Inouye of Hawaii, chairman of the Senate Democratic Campaign Committee.

Disregarding the complaints of Mr. O'Brien, Sen. Mansfield again urged Mr. Shriver to take the assignment, United Press International reported.

"I hope he will accept," Sen. Mansfield told reporters, and urged Mr. Shriver to take the assignment. "I hope he will accept," Sen. Mansfield told reporters, and urged Mr. Shriver to take the assignment.

Mr. O'Brien, who was not consulted before an announcement late Wednesday that the entire Democratic congressional leadership was asking Mr. Shriver to head a "National Council for Congressional Leadership," issued a quietly brilliant statement yesterday publicly opposing both the creation of the council and Mr. Shriver's participation in it.

The national chairman opened his two-page statement by saying that "about two weeks ago I became aware of the fact that some Democrats believed that Sargent Shriver's career would best be served by developing a greater national identification as a Democrat."

This was obviously a reference to the belief of many of Mr. Shriver's advisers that, after his experience as ambassador to France and head of the federal anti-poverty program and the Peace Corps, he can be "positioned" for a bid for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1972.

Mr. Shriver, 54, also has been considering a race this fall in his home state of Maryland for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination. That would pit him against a strong Democratic incumbent, Gov. Marvin Mandel.

In his statement of opposition to what the press release Wednesday called "the Shriver Council," Mr. O'Brien repeatedly "welcomed" Mr. Shriver's assistance as a fundraiser and speech-maker for the national committee and for Democratic congressional candidates.

But he said the "Shriver Council"—a proposed group of representative Americans which Mr. Shriver would chair—"would duplicate all the efforts currently under way at the Democratic National Committee and the House and Senate Democratic Campaign Committees. It would drain off funds badly needed by the party and its candidates. It would create confusion and it would seriously hamper our efforts to mount a well-coordinated campaign by the fall congressional campaign."

"In a time when all of us within the Democratic party should be devoting our efforts to unifying and reforming our party so that we can win in 1970 and 1972, the proposed council would be yet another source of division and splintering of our previous resources," Mr. O'Brien said.

The young staff members, who reportedly were stunned by the breadth of anti-war and anti-administration sentiment they encountered, were said to be hopeful that Mr. Nixon would be more receptive to their findings than several of his top echelon aides. One of the staff members protested privately that H. R. Haldeman, assistant to the President, and Bryce N. Harlow, counselor to the President, "still feel there is political

ed campaign by the fall congressional campaign."

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Lawrence P. O'Brien

## 11 Professors Visit Agnew, Ask Him to Cool His Rhetoric

By James M. Naughton

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## Polish Plane Is Hijacked to Copenhagen

Man Brandishes Two Hand Grenades

COPENHAGEN, June 5 (AP)—A Polish airliner on an internal flight from Stettin to Gdansk was hijacked today by a man brandishing two hand grenades and was flown to Copenhagen.

The aircraft—a Soviet-built twin-turboprop Antonov-24—landed safely at Kastrup Airport in the Danish capital with 23 passengers, including the hijacker, and four crew aboard.

Danish police armed with machine pistols sealed off the runway and surrounded the plane. The passengers were allowed to leave the aircraft after ten minutes. Then an elderly police officer mounted the steps to meet the hijacker, who still held his grenades.

The hijacker demanded confirmation that he was really in Copenhagen. The police officer took away his grenades and arrested him without a struggle.

The hijacker, a husky man of medium height, was identified by police as a 29-year-old Pole named Iwaniec. He was taken to police headquarters for interrogation, and a spokesman there said he had not asked for political asylum. A court hearing was scheduled for tomorrow on charges not yet decided.


The kidnapped Polish passengers were meanwhile escorted to the airport restaurant, where they were given a dinner of steak and ice cream with whisky and aquavit.

The airliner later took off for Poland with all passengers aboard.

**Beam In for Talks**

MOSCOW, June 5 (Reuters)—Jacob Beam, the U.S. Ambassador to the Soviet Union, flew to Washington today for three weeks of consultations.

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## Honor America Day' Rally Set for Washington on July 4

By Paul Hodge

WASHINGTON, June 5 (UPI)—Senator Bob Hope and Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. urged today that July 4 celebrations be turned into a "Honor America Day" rally, the biggest celebration in America's history.

Mr. Hope told a press conference that up to 500,000 people may attend the all-day rally on the Washington Monument grounds to be held by Walt Disney Productions.

Roadside Hollywood actors and actresses, including Johnny Cash and Enid Hagen, will perform. "Guest star," President Nixon, may appear, Mr. Hope added.

White House spokesman did not say Mr. Hope's statement but said the President has no plans for July 4 at this time.

Honorary chairmen will be Mrs. Richard M. Nixon and former President Dwight D. Eisenhower and former President John F. Kennedy. President Nixon is also "much in favor" of the rally, Mr. Hope said.

The holiday festivities, to be held in communities across the United States, are not designed to support either for or against war in Vietnam, Mr. Hope said. The object is to bring a divided country together to show "the unity of Americans can put

## World Breathes A Little Easier

SAN MARINO, June 5 (AP).

—The Republic of San Marino has pledged not to acquire nuclear weapons for its army of 180 men.

The Grand Council of the world's oldest and smallest republic ratified the nuclear nonproliferation treaty.

The decision to sign the accord was announced to the 16,000 inhabitants of the mountaintop country in central Italy, and to the ceremonial army.

Several committee members were also members of a 1967 committee, Citizens for Peace with Freedom in Vietnam, formed to support President Johnson's Indochina policies—including Mr. Truman and AFL-CIO president George Meany.

Noting that many rally backers are conservative, Mr. Hope emphasized the nonpartisan nature of the event: "It's just to be an old-fashioned American Fourth of July—a celebration to give Americans a chance to let go, and the country's about ready to let go... down-trodden by the rough news from Vietnam... and countless demonstrations against one aspect or another of American life."

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## The Other War in Cambodia

Nine hours before President Nixon delivered his interim report to the nation on Indochina, the Senate decisively turned down an effort to nullify the Cooper-Church amendment, which would restrict future military activities in Cambodia. Nothing the President subsequently said in his nationwide address has lessened the need for congressional action to curb further arbitrary moves that might extend the Southeast Asian conflict.

Although Mr. Nixon hailed the invasion of Cambodia as having gone off even better than planned, he presented no convincing evidence that the "most successful operation of this long and difficult war" will in the end prove more effective than earlier "successes" in shortening the conflict or saving American lives.

The President said it will take "months" for the enemy to replace his losses. But he did not attempt to predict how many months, perhaps because the Communists now have seized new river routes down which they can float fresh supplies, even in the rainy season. At any rate, sometime after the withdrawal of American forces from Cambodia by the end of this month but before the promised withdrawal of 150,000 additional American troops from Vietnam next spring, the situation in the sanctuaries is likely to return to that which has existed, by the President's own account, for the past five years. That basic problem will remain unsolved.

There is a larger area of conflict in Cambodia that is even more ominous. Although Mr. Nixon pledged once more to have all

American troops and advisers out of the sanctuaries by June 30, he did not promise they would not return and he was disturbingly vague about the future activities of Saigon, which indicates it will keep its forces indefinitely on Cambodian soil.

The President failed to discuss the political and long-term military implications of Saigon's persisting intervention, not only in the sanctuaries but deep inside Cambodia in obvious support of the weak Lon Nol government. It is this apparent new American commitment by proxy to another uncertain anti-Communist Southeast Asian regime that is most troubling to many senators and other thoughtful citizens.

Mr. Nixon did renew, in one brief paragraph, his previous offers for a negotiated settlement in Vietnam, including presumably his hopeful April 20 proposal for political accommodation. He offered support for the efforts of the 11-nation Djakarta conference to restore Cambodian neutrality. Although he failed to note that the Djakarta meeting emphasized diplomatic solutions and eschewed the kind of military intervention Washington has been urging on Saigon, Bangkok and others.

Diplomacy still offers the best hope for extricating Americans from Southeast Asia with honor and safety. Diplomacy might yet succeed if President Nixon encouraged his State Department to undertake the same kind of bold initiatives he has permitted at the Pentagon in the misbegotten Cambodian affair.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Misdirected Economy

The deep cut in foreign-aid funding voted by the House Appropriations Committee is another glaring example of this country's misplaced priorities.

Seen in terms of an inflationary budget that grossly neglects urgent domestic needs, the committee decision to hack 25 percent from President Nixon's extremely stringent foreign-aid request is perhaps not surprising. In fact, some aid officials are frankly relieved that the appropriations did not fare even worse, considering the state of the nation and their sad experience in recent years.

But when viewed in relation to the needs of the developing countries and in comparison to the huge sums the United States is spending in other areas related to its national security and overseas interests, the recommended aid appropriation is ludicrously inadequate. The \$1.276 billion that has been earmarked for economic aid, if it stands, will mean a further decline in absolute and relative American contributions to international development at a time of growing needs and opportunities and a further retreat from the goal of 1 percent of gross national product which other developed nations have accepted as their target for international assistance.

While no one can deny the claims of unmet

national needs, no one will believe that the world's wealthiest nation cannot afford to do better, especially when this country lavishes billions on what is increasingly recognized at home and abroad as a futile and self-damaging military adventure in Southeast Asia. The military and economic aid budget for Southeast Asia alone—which is contained in a separate appropriation—is nearly twice the amount the House committee has recommended for economic assistance to the rest of the world.

Before accepting the recommendations of their Appropriations Committee, House members should recall the message of Indonesia's astute President Suharto, who stressed during a visit to Washington the importance of economic development in combating subversion. Without development, Suharto said, "all our hopes for a modern democratic society... will become an illusion."

Suharto speaks for 120 million Indonesians. His remarks are equally applicable to India, with a population of more than half a billion, and to dozens of other nations where lagging development threatens to provoke uncontrollable chaos.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### The Cambodian Ledger

President Nixon has reported to friends and opponents alike that the limited operations by American troops in eastern Cambodia have been a success. But the gentleman in the White House spoke in his TV address about only one side of the ledger. He said little about Cambodia itself. The moment the American troops withdraw over the border back to South Vietnam, the land of the Khmer will find itself, in effect, occupied by three Asian neighbors...

The Lon Nol regime is faced by an almost insoluble dilemma. Left alone to face the Communist occupiers of Cambodia, it would have hardly any chance of surviving. But if it relies on a kind of counteroccupation by the South Vietnamese and Thais, it will lose the support of those segments of the population which have been loyal to it thus far—for the gentle Khmers have little use for the "industrialism" of either the Vietnamese or the Siamese. This is the other side of the present Cambodian balance sheet. Under certain circumstances it might prove to be a more hopeful situation for Prince Sihanouk's hosts than for President Nixon.

—From *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

### Vorster's Tour

In Lisbon Thursday, John Vorster, the South African prime minister, began a European tour...

It is fair to say that apartheid so much envelops all thought about South Africa as to obscure the country in most other ways. As a spokesman, Mr. Vorster deserves a hearing. One must hope as well that he will also learn.

The most depressing thing about so many of his public statements is the narrow

mind they reveal, a mind so obsessed by the fear of Communism as to attribute to it all the ills of the world and especially all criticism of his own country. His view of Communism is much like Chairman Mao's view of imperialism—another leader who might have done well to get some first-hand experience of the world by travel.

Not that Portugal and Spain are quite the countries one would choose for a breath of fresh political air.

—From *the Times* (London).

### Franco-Soviet Talks

No doubt it has been agreed (in the Franco-Soviet talks) to set up regular talks between Moscow and Paris on the evolution of the situation in the Far East. Foreign Minister Gromyko showed an interest on this subject which is probably motivated by the extreme embarrassment felt by the U.S.S.R. over Southeast Asian events and the increasingly important role played by China in that part of the world. But the Soviet minister was far more reserved when it came to the examination of the situation in the Middle East and the very grave problem of the increase in aid given by the U.S.S.R. to Egypt. The peace efforts of the Big Four will only succeed when the two adversaries esteem that the way to get out of the present deadlock is to negotiate directly with each other. Only then can the good offices of the four powers come into action decisively. The massive aid given to Egypt not only encourages its intransigence but also justifies an equivalent amount of American aid to Israel—consequently, this places an insurmountable obstacle on the road to peace. It is regrettable that Mr. Gromyko refused to recognize this.

—From *Le Figaro* (Paris).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

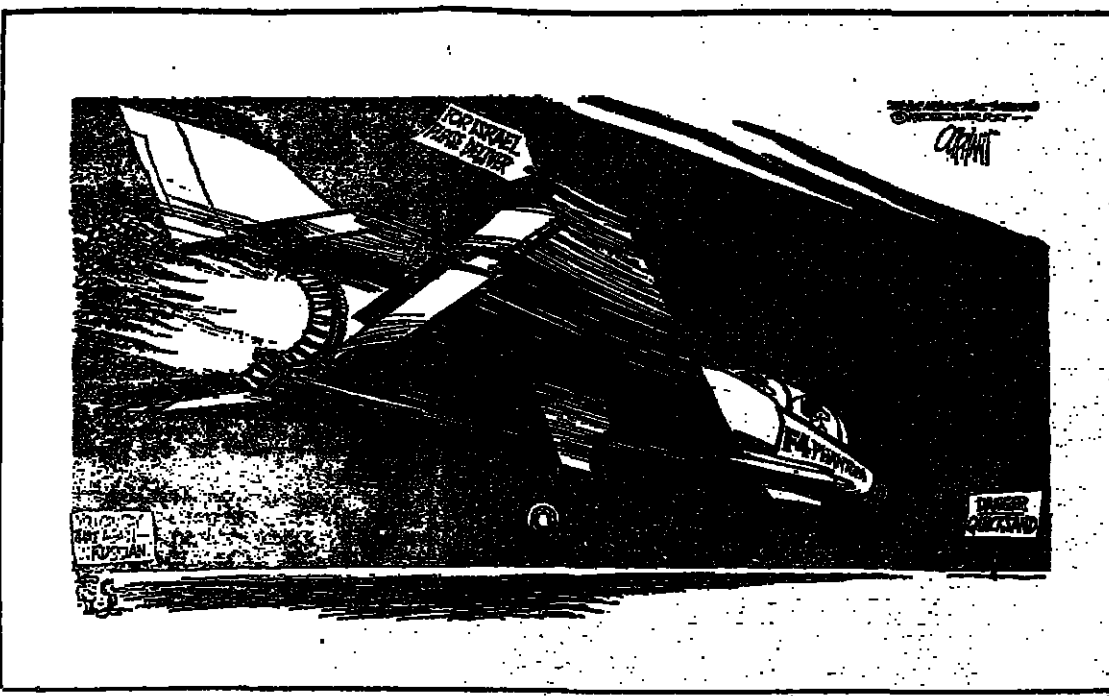
June 6, 1895

HONG KONG—The Chinese forces in North Formosa have become completely disorganized at the approach of the Japanese troops. The people have joined with the soldiers and large bands are going through the country robbing and looting. Government buildings have been burned. The republic in the island has collapsed and President Tang has fled. Foreigners are safe but are very anxious.

### Fifty Years Ago

June 6, 1920

WARSAW—Important operations are in progress on the front between the Dyina, Lake Morocz, and Borsoff, and particularly in the region of Lepel. Breaking the resistance of the Bolsheviks in their last fortified positions, the Poles have advanced on an average 30 kilometers, despite the difficult ground and the damage to roads and bridges. Marshal Pilsudski is directing the operations.



## Russia on the Offensive in Mideast

By Joseph Alsop

WASHINGTON—New facts about Soviet arms deliveries to the Kremlin's Arab client states have now shed a lurid new light on the Kremlin's Middle Eastern aims. The aim is to beat the Israelis to their knees or to destroy Israel absolutely.

These, one must further conclude, have been the aims ever since Israel's magnificent but humiliating defeat of the Kremlin's Arab clients in the six-day war. The evidence is now clear, in fact, that the Soviet pilots flying MIG-21s in Egypt represent only one stage in a long-range plan, which has always had these aims.

After the six-day war, it may be recalled, the Soviets soon began arms shipments to Egypt and Syria on an emergency basis. Since the Egyptians and Syrians had virtually lost their entire armed forces, the arms shipments were at first interpreted as being purely defensive in purpose.

Unfortunately, this interpretation is now shown to have been pure wishful belief. The quantities of arms the Soviets have shipped are simply too enormous to be consistent with a defensive purpose. The arms have clearly been offensive from the outset. If you doubt this, consider the following chilling figures.

### Arms Comparison

Before the six-day war, the Egyptians had 300 tanks and the Syrians had 350. Today, the Soviets have provided Egypt with 1,600 tanks, and the Syrians with 1,000.

Before the six-day war, again, the Egyptians had 400 pieces of heavy artillery and the Syrians 200. Today, the Soviets have provided the Egyptians with 1,600 heavy artillery pieces, and the Syrians with 1,000.

The contrast in planes is even more startling. The Egyptian Air

Force has been increased from 180 planes in 1967 to 600 today, including 170 MIG-21s and 180 Sukhoi bombers in the super-sound category. The Syrian Air Force has been comparably increased, from 55 aircraft in 1967 to 260 today.

The 100 MIG-21s of the most advanced model, that the Soviet pilots are flying in Egypt, are in addition to the figures given above for the Egyptian Air Force. And without counting the planes given the Egyptians and Syrians, just those 100 MIGs being flown by Soviet pilots considerably outnumber the Israeli Air Force's entire present stock of super-sound Phantoms and Mirages.

### War of Attrition

No one in his senses can read the foregoing figures without reaching a grim conclusion. The Soviet arms shipments were obviously planned, from the first, to give the Arab client states enough sheer weight of metal to crush Israel. That is the only possible interpretation. And this in turn explains General Abdel Nasser's declaration of a "war of attrition" last year.

By that time, the bulk of the Soviet arms had already been delivered. As Gen. Moshe Dayan told this reporter during a recent trip to Israel, "Both Nasser and his Soviet bosses really believed they had enough weight to crush us." But this first stage of the plan went wrong, because of the dash and brilliance of the tiny Israeli Air Force.

The Israeli Air Force checked the war of attrition by proving to Nasser, and indeed to Nasser's Soviet advisers, that no target in Egypt was safe from Israeli bombing attacks. The threat of those attacks was the deterrent that took the pressure off Israel's Suez defenses for many months on end.

Seen against this background, the recent Soviet take-over of almost the entire air defense of Egypt is even more sinister than it appeared at first. It is, in fact, a way of patching up the long-range plan, to bring the Israelis to their knees or to crush Israel altogether, that went wrong last year when the war of attrition was checked.

### Israeli Losses

The Soviet pilots and SAM-3s have already put Nasser's war of attrition back into high gear. How serious this is may be hard for Americans to understand. For instance, we read of 30 Israeli soldiers lost, the other day, in a single fight on the Suez front, and no one was concerned. But for little Israel, that loss was exactly what a loss of over 2,800 Americans would be to us.

In view of all these facts, the present intellectual climate in this country is utterly incomprehensible. The facts show that the Soviets have been long maturing and carefully preparing a cold-blooded plan for Israel's destruction. By destroying Israel, the Soviets undoubtedly expect to gain predominance in the entire Middle East. The profits, by now, are abundant and glaring. Israel has nowhere to turn for help, except to the United States.

But on this policy-making flank, President Nixon is uniquely immune from left-wing liberal attack—one wonders why.

## But 'Twas a Famous Victory

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON—Ironists who write our history will take much pleasure in the Cambodian adventure. For in the end it seems likely to confound both the claims of its author, President Nixon, and some of the fears of its critics.

By logical standards, the invasion of Cambodia by American and South Vietnamese troops ought to be rated a disaster—for the Cambodians, for the prospect of a political settlement in Southeast Asia, for the peace of America. But at this point there seems a chance that it will inadvertently help to achieve, by one of those dialectics of history, the very object its critics would wish: a more certain American withdrawal from Vietnam.

In terms of military objectives, the main points made by the President in his speech of April 30 announcing the action were two: that the enemy was "concentrating his main forces in the [Cambodian] sanctuaries where they are building up to launch massive attacks on our forces [in Vietnam]"; and that in the eastern border areas of Cambodia there was "the headquarters for the entire Communist military operation in South Vietnam."

The headquarters has not been found, heavily anyone believes any more that it existed. Nor did our invading armies find the slightest evidence of Communist troop concentrations prepared for a "massive" attack on South Vietnam; virtually no enemy troops were in the border areas.

### Captured Supplies

The principal basis for the President's assertion now that this has been "the most successful operation" of the whole Vietnam war is, therefore, the catalogue of enemy supplies discovered in Cambodia. So many mounds of captured supplies have been displayed over the years in Vietnam that one is bound to be skeptical in any event, that gain has to be weighed against the political results of the adventure.

Cambodia as a whole has increasingly become a battleground. The Cambodians find themselves overrun by opposing armies of their ancient enemies, the Vietnamese,

## The Nixon Report

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—President Nixon made Cambodia sound so good on the TV that the night that it almost seems a pity to leave the place. "All our military objectives have been achieved," he said, and the whole adventure was "the most successful operation of this long and difficult war."

Well, maybe so, but the President has a way of making complicated and even disastrous things sound so simple and even triumphant that one wonders. His "interim report" on Cambodia is more like a lawyer's argument or even a TV commercial, complete with movies, than a presidential statement on a major world event, but its political wallop should not be underestimated.

He was talking to a country that wants to pay neither the price of victory or defeat in Southeast Asia. It wants out without seeming to give up, and Nixon understands this yearning very well. Accordingly, he passed over lightly the division in the country over the invasion, the weakness of the Cambodian government, the extension of the war, the uproar about Cambodia in the Senate and the military problem next spring after another 150,000 Americans come home.

He dealt primarily with the immediate problem and concentrated on the immediate military success. He had been criticized unmercifully, he said, for going into Cambodia, but the invasion was an unqualified success that crippled the enemy, demonstrated the growing confidence, skill and valor of the South Vietnamese, saved American life, shortened the war and reassured his timetable for bringing the boys back home.

Who wants to argue against all this—especially since it will take at least a year to estimate the strategic effects of the invasion? Nobody is in a position to question the President's figures on the captured enemy equipment. Nobody is against saving American lives, shortening the war or bringing the U.S. expeditionary forces back home. The President's appeal for popular support came during the Senate debate on limiting his authority in Cambodia—and he timed the withdrawal of 50,000 more men from Vietnam for Oct. 13, just before the November congressional elections.

His military strategy is not so clear, and it has obviously changed since he launched the invasion. Originally, he left the impression that once the Communist sanctuaries in Cambodia were destroyed, all U.S. military action in that country would cease. In his latest report, however, the President confirmed that while all U.S. ground troops would be withdrawn by July 1, he would insist on the right to go back in with "air missions to interdict the movement of

enemy troops and material where I find this necessary to protect the lives and security of our forces in South Vietnam."

Also, when the President ordered the invasion of Cambodia, he said at his May 8 news conference that he expected that the South Vietnamese troops would come out approximately at the same time (July 1) "because when we come out, our logistical support and air support will also come out with them."

In his TV broadcast, however, Nixon put no limit on the South Vietnamese activity in Cambodia in the future. On the contrary, he said that the South Vietnamese activity would be determined by the actions of the enemy. In other words, they would be free to act as they pleased against the enemy in Cambodia and be assured that American air power would at least bomb the North Vietnamese supply routes into that country.

It would be easy to be cynical about all this, but one should be very careful. The President has said publicly that he expected the violent reaction he got to the Cambodian invasion, but if our reports are even reasonably accurate, he was startled by the reaction both at home and abroad, and is now determined to speed up the withdrawal of American troops from the battlefield.

### Hand or Fist

No doubt he is still hoping that his bold and unexpected lunge into Cambodia will persuade the enemy to make a negotiated settlement. He almost pleaded with them in his broadcast to do so, and threatened them with the consequences if they didn't, offering them to choose between his hand and his fist. But there is no evidence here that they will accept his offer or be intimidated by his threats.

Accordingly, we can only guess at what he is doing in the face of this dilemma. The guess here is that, while he still hopes the North Vietnamese will compromise and the South Vietnamese will be able to defend and unify their country on their own, he is determined to pull out. And is preparing the way to do so, regardless of what the North or the South Vietnamese do.

This is a very delicate operation. It involves proclaiming victory and conceding his critics, while pulling out as fast as he can. Peace and withdrawal were the main themes of his TV broadcast, and while they were blurred by his political maneuvers, by his claims of victory and the glory of the South Vietnamese, it would probably be wise to wait and see whether he is not really following the policy of Sen. George Allen, R., Va., of claiming victory and coming home.

America will crack internally if the war is kept going long enough. And as the Russians obviously fear, Cambodia has increased the uncompromising influence of China in Southeast Asia.

Last and most important, there is, of course, the political effect of the Cambodian adventure inside the United States. And it is in the bitterness aroused, the geographical and political and sectional divisions deepened, that the irony of the Cambodian affair may eventually be seen to lie.

For the domestic explosion at the move into Cambodia has made it almost impossible for President Nixon to back away now from his withdrawal program. He will have to go on at whatever risk, and whatever the protests from the American and South Vietnamese generals. U.S. officials have said just about that in reassuring European governments concerned over the Cambodian invasion.

The real crunch still lies in the future for Nixon. It will come when and if he finally faces the probability that he cannot pull out American troops and at the same time achieve his political objective of a friendly, secure South Vietnam. Perhaps then the Cambodian experience will give him greater strength to withstand the American and South Vietnamese generals and adopt the single objective that would have made the political costs of Cambodia unnecessary: to get out of Vietnam.

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مكتبة الأصل



Noting Efforts for Vietnam PWs

# Palme Denies Sweden Shows Any Anti-American Prejudice

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON, June 5 (UPI)—Sweden's premier today demonstrated here how he has married idealism and pragmatism to make him Europe's youngest top officeholder.

Forty-three-year-old Olof Palme, justice charges that he or his central nation are anti-American, said a National Press Club luncheon that despite differences of opinion about Southeast Asia, "the dialogue has to go on because if the dialogue dies, democracy dies with it."

But he coupled this with a reference to the fact that North Vietnam had given Sweden the names of 14 American prisoners of war and he read a telegram from an American wife expressing gratitude. It had previously been listed as prisoners but in some cases his was the first official word from Hanoi.

Mr. Palme indicated that further efforts are being made on behalf of the prisoners, but he pleaded for secrecy to expedite the effort, he said Sweden was acting not in a political fashion but for humanitarian reasons.

Mr. Palme was full of praise for the lengthy session he had yesterday with Secretary of State William P. Rogers.

[Mr. Palme assured Mr. Rogers that he would do all he could to limit anti-American demonstrations in Sweden. Reuters reported, Mr. Palme's pledge was reported by the State Department after his four-hour luncheon conference with Mr. Rogers on U.S.-Swedish relations, international problems, Indonesia and the Middle East, disarmament and the Soviet Union. Department spokesman Robert McCloskey said the extended talks had been extremely cordial and worthwhile.]

The premier conceded that Sweden has its own "lunatic fringe," but he said that the man who had shouted "Nigger" at American Ambassador Jerome H. Holland was an American who had been expelled from the Black Panther Party. He recalled that he had turned those who attacked Mr. Holland as "scoundrels" and that what he took as attempts to prevent his visit to the United States had made him "even more determined" to come.

Mr. Palme said Sweden has provided in humanitarian aid \$1 million to North Vietnam and \$300,000 to South Vietnam, but that an additional \$20 million voted for Hanoi would be in the form of postwar rehabilitation help. He called on all nations to join in the postwar aid.

In defense of Swedish neutrality, Mr. Palme noted that his country spends more per capita on arms than any nation except the United States, Israel and the Soviet Union.

**Shield of Sovereignty**

He cited the paradox of increasing interdependence and growing nationalism in today's world and argued that, "in all smaller nations, sovereignty provides a kind of shield against the overpowering political, economic and military influence of the great powers."

While governments "must become gradually limited," he went on, it must be done "through voluntary agreements dictated by enlightened self-interest." But as to Sweden joining the European Common Market, he said he wanted as close cooperation as would be possible in view of Sweden's neutrality. He predicted parallel talks between the market and Sweden, Switzerland and Austria while the market is negotiating entry with Britain and others.

Sweden's own policy, Mr. Palme said, is "to prove the practical possibility of social progress, and that it is possible to change a society by peaceful means on the basis of a vital and participatory democracy, simply on the foundation of a reformist ideology and not on 'fixed doctrine.'"

Asked about Sweden's "sex habits," Mr. Palme said that "our own Kinsey" study had shown that "the sex habits of Sweden and the United States are almost exactly the same. That might reassure somebody—one way or the other."

## Court Blocks Subpoena by Senate Group

By Peter Osnos

WASHINGTON, June 5 (UPI)—The U.S. Court of Appeals, sitting singly in the province of what it called a "coordinated" "such of government," yesterday at a temporary stop to a subpoena issued by the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee.

The move was an important legal story for the United States' ericman's Fund, an anti-war group striving to keep its financial record secret.

In a 2-1 decision, the court said issues raised by the subpoena are of such significance that they require at least "the consideration and deliberation" of a three-judge panel.

The fund contends, among other things, that its financial contributions "First Amendment rights" freedom of association would be violated by the senators' examination of names in its bank records.

The brief order, signed by Judges arold Leventhal and J. Skelly Wright (Judge MacKinnon dissenting), marks one of the few times American history that the courts have stayed Congress from trying out its functions.

Government lawyers here could call no direct precedent for the court's move, although a federal appellate judge in New York recently delayed an Internal Security Subcommittee subpoena on technical grounds.

**1966 Enjoiner**

Perhaps the closest parallel was a decision of District Court Judge Howard F. Corcoran in August, 1966, to enjoin hearings issued by the House Un-American Activities Committee.

That order was dissolved within hours by a panel made up of Judge Corcoran and two judges of the Court of Appeals. At issue in the case was the constitutionality of HUAC, since renamed the Internal Security Committee.

In procedural terms, yesterday's move was a temporary restraining order preventing the Chemical Bank of New York from bringing documents pertaining to the fund's counts to the committee.

The order is to stay in effect until there is an opportunity at a district-court level for a ruling on a preliminary injunction, which if issued would delay a subpoena indefinitely.

The appellate panel ordered the court to expedite its hearing of the case. Judge John H. Skelly Wright, who once refused to stop a subpoena, will now hear the arguments in the case.

The Court of Appeals said the "relative element" in its move was a fact that unless the stay were issued, the committee would have been able to subpoena the fund's records, which if issued would delay a subpoena indefinitely.

Against Indochina War

The United States Servicemen's Fund, according to its lawyer, Henry Stearns, of New York, is a "tax-exempt membership corporation which helps finance such things as GI coffee shops and underground newspapers. She knew the group's opposition to the Indochina war."

In her argument before the court on Wednesday, Miss Stearns said activities of the kind sponsored by the fund are "under considerable attack in the military, and are areas where free speech is critical."

She told the court that public posture of the contributors would "try up" the fund's resources, making it unable to carry out its constitutionally protected activities.

"Sen. James Eastland, D. Miss., chairman of the subcommittee, used to comment on the court over J. G. Sourwine, counsel of a committee, also declined comment."

In taking its action the court said that it was acting with deference to the committees of Congress, a coordinate branch of government "... to conduct investigations."

In his dissent, Judge MacKinnon said that the rights of Congress to issue subpoenas for "valid legislative purposes" outweigh the "relative" purposes of the fund's First Amendment rights.



GUEST OF SPAIN—Former French President Charles de Gaulle waves to the welcoming crowd in San Sebastián, the first stop of his current Spanish vacation.

## Ex-Prisoner in Russia Bids Theodorakis See Soviet Jails

MOSCOW, June 5 (UPI)—An open letter to Nikita Khrushchev from the Moscow dissident underground tonight invited the Greek ex-political prisoner to visit Soviet camps, prisons and psychiatric hospitals.

The letter circulating in Moscow bore the typed signature of Vladimir I. Bukovsky, 28, a self-styled writer who served three years in a labor camp for his part in a 1967 demonstration against anti-dissident laws.

Mr. Bukovsky told Mr. Theodorakis "there is no reason" why Soviet authorities should refuse to allow him "a visit to the Soviet camps, prisons and psychiatric hospitals—prisons if they have no desire to conceal the facts of tyranny and lawlessness."

Mr. Theodorakis, recently released from Greek confinement, could see such prisoners as writers Andrei Sinyavsky and Yuli Daniel, former Maj. Gen. Pyotr Grigorenko, writer Andrei Amalrik and other protesters, the letter said.

**Could Compare Prisons**

"You could compare the conditions of political prisoners in Greece and in the U.S.S.R.," it suggested.

Even if the Soviet authorities refused to allow Mr. Theodorakis to visit the camps, it said, "they couldn't refuse you a visa... In that case I am ready to introduce a lot of former political prisoners to you."

"A person of creative work," the letter said "you can't be indifferent to the fate of people deprived of freedom for their creative work. As a former political prisoner you can't be indifferent to the conditions in which they keep political prisoners in other states of the world."

"As a fighter for democracy you can't be indifferent to the fates of people who openly struggle for the defense of human rights."

**Soviet Effort**

The letter noted that the Soviet government had asked the Red Cross to help get permission for 25 released Greek prisoners to come to the Soviet Union for medical treatment.

It added: "Possibly this circumstance will be favorable for my request."

Mr. Bukovsky was expelled from Moscow University and the Soviet Komsomol youth organization in the early '60s for writing for an underground periodical. He was

## De Gaulle Sees Pétain Gift in Spanish Church

SANTIAGO DE COMPOSTELA, Spain, June 5 (AP)—Former French president Charles de Gaulle drove deeper into Spain today and climaxed the second day of his vacation by visiting a cathedral where his wartime rival, Marshal Philippe Pétain, made a pilgrimage nearly three decades ago.

Gen. de Gaulle, accompanied by his wife Yvonne, arrived at Santiago de Compostela in northwest Spain after a 350-mile drive from San Sebastián del Mar on the northern Spanish coast.

The 79-year-old former French leader stepped from his black sedan into a light rain and got a 20-minute tour of the 12th-century cathedral. Two priests took him into a treasure room where Marshal Pétain donated a silver communion cup in 1943.

Spanish officials said De Gaulle saw the gift from the former Vichy president but made no comment.

A crowd of about 250 tourists and townspeople plus a horde of newsmen, trailed De Gaulle and his wife on the tour, and shouts of "vive De Gaulle" came from the crowd as he and his wife drove off to the Cambados national inn on the west coast to spend the night. Police had heavy security around the cathedral but did not prohibit anyone from entering.

## Girl Wounded By Gunman in Central London

LONDON, June 5 (UPI)—A man armed with a shotgun critically wounded a young woman today, as she ran through lunchtime crowds in downtown London.

The girl, who appeared to be in her early twenties, was shot in St. James's Square, near Piccadilly Circus. Witnesses said the gunman emptied the shotgun at her, then reloaded and fired again before fleeing.

As he ran, he said, some pedestrians pelted the gunman with pencils, rulers and notebooks. A man, believed to have been the gunman, was later found dead in a car parked near the square, the police said. "It looks like we have an attempted murder and suicide on our hands," a policeman said.

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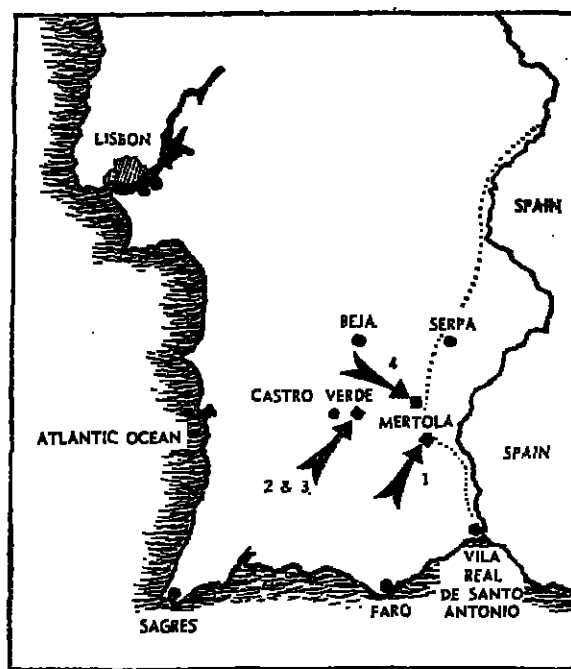
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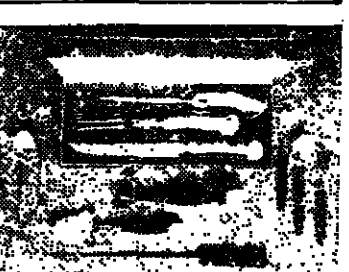
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# The ART MARKET

by  
Souren  
Melikian

PARIS, June 5.—Auctioneers do not usually give names to their sales. Otherwise Maitres Ader and Picard would doubtless have called their auction at the Palais Galliera Wednesday "Surprising Paintings."

The most fascinating of the works included in this sale of modern masters is perhaps a still life, "Clarinete et Bouteille de Rhum," dated 1911. You feel dead sure it is by Picasso working in his very best cubist style until you read the signature on the back to the canvas: Georges Braque (1882-1963).

Braque worked with Picasso and a few other friends, among others Juan Gris, at Céret. These days Picasso seems to get most of the credit for developing the cubist style—but the painting by Braque in the Ader-Picard sale would give anyone pause for thought. The quality of this work is too great to make the idea of an imitation of Picasso plausible. All one can say is that the two great painters thought along strangely similar lines.

Will the Braque painting come near the \$228,000 that a similar painting by Picasso reached in December, 1969? Possibly not. But if it doesn't, it will be because works that are not typical of a given artist's mature style are normally undervalued, financially speaking. Aesthetically, the Braque painting is remarkable. And at least one very great artist thought so himself: Le Corbusier, the late architect, bought the painting at auction in 1923. It was then part of the collection of that most discerning art patron, the famous dealer Kahnweiler.

# A Watercolor

Next on the list of surprising works in the sale comes a watercolor sketch reminiscent of the amusing 1900 style of posters. One is reminded of Sem. The vivid blues and reds are gay; the highly figurative portraits of ladies in feathers and gentlemen with bristling mustaches are quite amusing. It takes a minute to realize that the signature really is that of Picasso. He did the watercolor in 1904 as a preliminary study for a poster to advertise a melodrama, "Hotel de l'Ouest, Chambre 22," written by Gustave Coquiot and Jean Laurin. The play was performed at the Grand Guignol, where audiences were regularly served with terrifying characters and bloody theatrical crimes. For some reason, Picasso's sketch was rejected and never printed. The auctioneers are hoping to see it reach the whopping sum of \$50,000. Hoping never hurt a soul, of course. The historical interest seems to be the basis for their hopes.

Surprising—but also masterly—is Andre Derain's oil landscape, painted in 1913. It is distinctly Cézanne-like in feeling. Even the palette, with its pale bluish greens, might be the great master's own. But the layout is bolder. The idea of a close-up of tree trunks, worthy of modern photography, is typical of Derain. And the brushstrokes are bolder than those of Cézanne. Here is a great work of art with undertones of futurism.

At a lower level in the price range is a quite interesting painting by Eugene Carrière. This painter has often met with harsh criticism. For example, Degas didn't think much of him. Referring to the blurred look of Carrière's interior scenes—always in brownish, yellowish hues—Degas said, "People have been smoking in the children's room." The picture in the sale is, as usual, misty and brownish but there is something striking in the closed eyes—one might almost say empty, as the eyes of a blind man—springing out of the darkness. The subject, a violinist playing, is unusual for Carrière. It certainly deserves a closer look than canvases by this painter usually get.

Finishing up the sale is a sprinkling of works by some fellow travelers of Impressionism: Armand Guillaumin (1841-1927), not at his very best, Henry Moret (1856-1913), bluish as ever; Albert Lebourg (1849-1928), Gustave Loiseau (1865-1935) and Maximilien Luce (1859-1941), in one of his less inspired days. Here is the equivalent of last week's sale at Sotheby's (IET, May 30-31)—leaving out, of course, the Derain and the Braque, both outstanding works.

Two remarkable items deserve more than a passing tribute in the forthcoming sale of objets d'art at the Palais Galliera to be conducted by the Ader-Picard group on Friday.

The first is a small commode with bombe sides, bearing the stamp of Pierre Rousseau, who was received as a master into the guild of cabinetmakers in 1745. It is finely decorated in vernis Martin in Chinese taste—and not Chinese lacquer as the catalogue assures us. It has exceptionally good proportions.



Still life by Georges Braque.

The other item is an interesting Finnish picture of the latter half of the 19th century. It is a mannered work which would seem to be of an allegorical nature. The landscape is quite remarkable. Rather surprisingly, the expert has not attempted to attribute it to any of the great masters. Its quality makes it worthy of any museum.

# Around the Spanish Galleries

Guinovart, Galería Juana Mor-  
dó, Villanueva, 7, Madrid,  
through June.

Guinovart uses a very  
personal language in his scul-  
pture-paintings or pictorial scul-  
ptures and collages, solving the  
difficult question of identifica-  
tion between content and form.  
His words are realistic, wooden  
cut-outs, slashed canvases, iron  
hinges, egg-shell, white cloth  
wrapped around wood—a  
refusal to be confined within an  
accepted "frame." He ironi-  
cally incorporates realist ele-  
ments in a surrealist manner.  
His preferred colors are orange,  
red, yellow, green and black  
sprinkled and dramatically used  
on white. The works are not  
only visually exciting but also  
intellectually stimulating.

Crisado, Galería Sen, Nuñez  
Balboa, 37, Madrid, to June  
27.

Abstract forms painted on  
metal, canvas wrapped round  
metal, holes pierced in metal—  
Crisado uses metal as other  
painters use canvas, exploring  
all its possibilities as Tapes  
does with his materials. He

keeps to a palette of three  
colors, black, red and white, or  
purple, black and blue.

Matta, Iolas y Valesco, Zurbarano  
88, Madrid, through June.  
Matta is content with paint  
and canvas but his outrageous  
world is peopled by explosive  
machines, robots, elongated de-  
formed figures from flying  
saucers, lots of green and pale  
yellow, resulting in a terrifying  
science-fiction world.

Damaso, Galería Ten, Via Laya-  
tana, 170, Barcelona, to  
June 20.

More Mexican than Spanish  
in feeling, Damaso, from the  
Canary Islands, is obsessed by  
death and its trappings—old  
lace, faded brocade, yellowed  
linen, ash, rope, fine black sand  
from Las Palmas beach,  
powdered marble. His collages  
are exotic, alive and gay. He  
believes, like Lorca, that death  
is alive, sugar icing in a ceme-  
tery.

Baldi, Galería Aquilana, Avda.  
de Sarria 31-33, Barcelona, to  
June 15.

# Around The Paris Galleries

ANDOLFATTO, Galerie Lucien  
Durand, 19, Rue Mazarine, to  
June 13.

Andolfatto's cool, geometric  
sculptures in marble (wide  
from Carrara, black from Bel-  
gium) achieve an unstable  
balance of linear, abstract forms  
and give a feeling of movement,  
as though the stone were ex-  
panding and progressing beyond  
the limits marked by its pedestal.  
The delectable quality of the  
material is enhanced by the way  
the sculptor handles it—a re-  
freshing turnabout.

BRAUNER, Galerie Alexandre  
Iolas, 196, Boulevard Saint-  
Germain, to June 30 (or pos-  
sibly July 15).

Victor Brauner, the Romanian  
surrealist, died in Paris in 1966.  
This exhibition contains both  
the idea of two-dimensional  
works that are most characteris-  
tic of his style with their stolid  
hieratic profiles somewhat re-  
miniscent of El Greco and some, in  
which a certain perspective  
appears, with self-torturing fig-  
ures and dreamlike settings.

ANDRÉ FRANÇOIS, Musée des  
Arts Décoratifs, 107, Rue de  
Rivoli, to Sept. 8.  
André François is famous as a  
sumptuous illustration car-  
toonist, etc., and this large ex-  
hibition reveals the many facets  
of his free-wheeling satirical  
imagination. Cartoons, magazine  
covers (New Yorker, Punch,  
etc.), drawings, paintings, pos-  
sibly sculptures, metal cutouts  
and so forth. The style is at  
once comic, poetic and gently  
unsettling, sometimes calling to  
mind the ambiguous dream-  
world in which forms blend  
into one another and figures of  
speech are given a literal inter-  
pretation.

BENTINCK COLLECTION, In-  
stitut Neerlandais, 121, Rue de  
Lille, to June 28.  
Dutch Ambassador Baron  
Adolph Bentinck died in Paris  
in March this year, and this  
exhibition—in a way a tribute  
to his memory—is devoted to  
his important collection of  
paintings (mainly Dutch) and  
objects, including works by Hol-  
bein the Elder, Petrus Christus,  
Metzys, Tintoretto, Rembrandt,  
Rubens, Ruysdael, Canaletto,  
Guardi, etc.

MIRO, Galerie Maeght, 13, Rue  
de Valenciennes, to July 18.  
A large exhibition of recent  
sculptures by Joan Miró: some  
smooth, black, massive and idol-  
like creatures and a good num-  
ber of works in which Miró's  
fancy has combined every sort  
of scrap or rubbish (an old bas-  
ket, a broken doll, a cardboard  
egg container, etc.), cast them  
in bronze and produced a whole  
troop of breezy characters, some-  
times impertinent, sometimes  
expressive, sometimes peculiar  
and always with some sort of  
charm.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

# Movies in New York

NEW YORK, June 5.—This is  
how reviewers for The New  
York Times saw new films in  
New York: "The Way We Live  
Now," starring Nicholas Pryor,  
and co-starring Joanna Miles and  
Linda Simon, is the story of a  
young, successful ad agency di-  
rector who is nearly separated  
from his wife and daughter.  
According to A. H. Weller, it is  
"more a meticulous case history  
than compelling drama...  
(which) for all its careful prob-  
ing, rarely tugs on the heart-  
strings." Director-producer Barry  
Brown adapted the film from a  
1959 novel by the late Warren  
Miller.

"The Magic Garden of Stanley  
Sweetheart," director Leonard

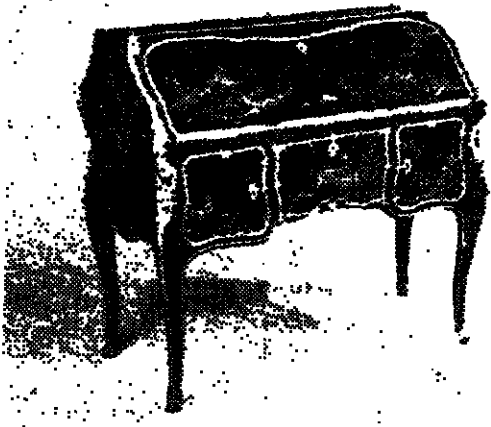
Born's first film, adapted for  
the screen by Robert T. West-  
brook from his own novel, is  
not entirely successful, accord-  
ing to Vincent Canby. The  
film, he wrote, "peers and peeks  
and talks dirtier than just  
about any commercial movie  
that I can remember... but  
remains calculatingly bland."  
Don Johnson plays the young  
hero. The cast includes Holly  
Near and Dianne Hull.

"Beneath the Planet of the  
Apes," the sequel to "Planet of  
the Apes," which also starred  
Charlton Heston, "bored" to  
Vincent Canby that "a sequel  
to striking science fiction can  
be pretty juvenile." Ted Post  
directed the film.

# AUCTION SALES

# CHRISTIE'S

Fine Art Auctioneers since 1766



Highly important Louis-XV black  
and gold lacquer secrétaire en pente,  
by Jacques Dubois, 41 1/2 in. wide and high,  
22 in. deep, sold on Thursday, May 14th.

The finest examples of 17th and 18th century French furniture  
have been expensive ever since they were first made, but even  
in times of financial insecurity they have commanded high  
prices when offered on the international market. The results  
of the last two months more than substantiate this.

On March 19th we sold 103 lots of objects of art, furniture  
and tapestries from the collection of the late Lord Wharton for  
£2194,940. Amongst the highlights of the sale were a Louis-XVI  
commode made by G. Beneman for Marie-Antoinette's Salon  
des Nobles at Saint-Cloud, which fetched £12,800, and a maho-  
gany commode by A. Welschler which sold for £40,950.

On April 23rd a sale of French and Continental furniture  
totalled £52,238.

On March 19th we held another highly important sale of  
French furniture and works of art which totalled £202,314—a  
record total for the department. In this sale the above illus-  
trated magnificent Louis-XV black lacquer secrétaire en pente  
by J. Dubois realised £21,500. This remarkable piece, almost  
in its pristine condition, was originally presented by King Charles III  
of Spain to the Marquis de Villiers in recognition of his services  
to the Spanish army as an artillery and engineering adviser.  
The bureau had remained in the possession of the direct heirs  
of the Marquis, at his seat, the Château d'Almécourt, Oise, until  
it was sold in our rooms.

Thus, in two months, French and Continental furniture,  
tapestries and objects of art, have been sold in three sales for a  
total of £449,495. Another sale is anticipated for July 2nd and  
an important sale is scheduled for November, 1970. Anyone  
wishing advice about their furniture, whether for valuation or  
sale, should write to our Paris representative:

Princess Jeanne-Marie de Broglie,  
58 Rue Bonaparte,  
75, Paris-VIe.  
Tel.: 633.88.43.

8, King Street, St. James's, London, S.W.1.  
Tel.: 01-839 9860. Telex: Christiart, London, S.W.1.  
Telex: 916429.

# SOTHEBY'S

(Affiliated Company: Parke-Bernet Galleries Inc.)

Will hold the following sales in  
London in June, each sale  
beginning at 11 a.m. unless  
otherwise stated.  
On view at least two days prior

Monday, 8th June  
Fine and valuable printed books.

Monday, 8th June  
Glass paperweights.

Monday, 8th June  
Good scientific instruments, watches,  
good bracket and longcase clocks.

Tuesday, 9th June  
Italian Maiolica, Isnik, Continental  
Pottery and Porcelain.

Wednesday, 10th June, at 11 a.m.  
and 2:30 p.m.  
Old Master and Eighteenth and  
Nineteenth Century Paintings.

Thursday, 11th June  
Important English and Foreign  
Silver and Plate.

Thursday, 11th June, at 10:30 a.m.  
Fine Jewels.

Thursday, 11th June, at 2:30 p.m.  
Eighteenth, Nineteenth and  
Twentieth Century Drawings.

Friday, 12th June  
Good Continental Furniture,  
Tapestries, Works of Art, Rugs and  
Carpets.

Monday, 15th June, and the  
following day  
Bibliotheca Philippica.  
French, Spanish, Portuguese, Greek,  
Yugoslav and Slavonic Manuscripts.

Monday, 15th June  
Fine firearms.

Tuesday, 16th June  
The John Henry Frazier Walter  
collection of pastille burners.

Wednesday, 17th June  
Fine Eighteenth and Nineteenth  
Century Pictures.

Thursday, 18th June  
Silver and Plate from the reigns of  
Queen Victoria and William IV.

Thursday, 18th June, at 2:30 p.m.  
Fine Eighteenth and Nineteenth  
Century Drawings and  
Watercolours.

Friday, 19th June  
Good English Furniture  
and Works of Art

34-35 New Bond Street, London W1A 2AA, Telephone: 01-493 8080

# Mes Audap, Godeau, and Solanet

44 Rue Laffitte - Paris-9e - Tel. 878-22-23

AUCTION SALE IN PARIS - HOTEL DROUOT - Room 11

Monday, June 8, at 2 p.m.

Paintings by LAPRADE & HARPIGNIES

OBJETS D'ART - CIRCA 1900

CARVED IVORY CURIOS

XVIIIth-CENTURY AND PERIOD STYLE FURNITURE

Public viewing: Saturday June 6, from 11:30 a.m. to 6 p.m.

# Me J. C. BINOCHE - Auctioneer

8 Rue Saint-Marc - Paris-9e - Tel. 231-95-66

AUCTION SALE IN PARIS - HOTEL DROUOT - Room 1

Tuesday, June 9, at 6:30 p.m.

CONTEMPORARY PAINTING

by BISSIERE, KANDINSKY, DUBUFFET,  
POLIAKOFF, HARTUNG, VIEIRA DA SILVA, etc.

SCULPTURE by BUGATTI, MALFRAY.

Important bronze by RODIN

Public viewing: Tuesday, June 9, from 11:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.

# Maitres R. & C. BOISGIRARD

26 rue de la Grange-Batelière, Paris - Tel.: 770-81-36

AUCTION SALES IN PARIS - HOTEL DROUOT

1) Friday, June 12, at 2 p.m. - Room 5

ROUND CRYSTAL PAPERWEIGHTS

(Baccarat, Saint Louis, etc.)

1900 ART - TIFFANY - GALLÉ - DAUM

2) Tuesday, June 16, at 9 p.m. - Room 10

MODERN PAINTINGS

KIKOINE, LEBORG, MACLET, FEGURIER, etc.

Expert: Mr. HEILBRANT

# Maitre Paul RENAUD

6 Rue de la Grange-Batelière, Paris-9e - Tel.: 770-48-95

AUCTION SALES IN PARIS HOTEL DROUOT

1) June 12 at 2 p.m. - Room 1

MODERN PAINTINGS

Frank-Boggs, Kisting, Laprade, Luce, Frax, Trouillebert, Vigny, Ziem, etc.

Public viewing: June 11, from 11:30 a.m. to 6 p.m.

2) June 15 and 16, at 2 p.m. - Room 7

PRIMITIVE & HAUTE EPOQUE ARTS

OLD AND MODERN PRINTS

From the atelier of Sculptor J. Dejean. Works by Carpeaux, Barchès, Minge,

Public viewing: June 14, from 11:30 a.m. to 6 p.m.

# Me SOURMAIS - Auctioneer

52 Rue Eliezer - Paris-9e - Tel. 770-95-96

AUCTION SALE IN PARIS - HOTEL DROUOT - Room 11

Monday, June 15, at 2 p.m.

XVIIIth & XVIIIth-CENTURY PAINTINGS

"Landscape" by PYNACKER

# ANTIQUE SILVER - XVIIIth-CENTURY FURNITURE

Collection of XVIIIth-century silver tumblers

Public viewing: Saturday, June 13, from 11:30 a.m. to 6 p.m.

# Me OGER-Auctioneer

22 Rue Drouot, Paris-9e

Tel.: 523-39-66.

AUCTION SALES IN PARIS

HOTEL DROUOT

1) Friday, June 12 - Room 6

OLD PAINTINGS - SILVERWARE

OLD POTTERY AND PORCELAIN

XVIIIth CENTURY FURNITURE

AND OBJECTS D'ART

View: June 11, 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

2) Monday, June 15 - Room 3

XVIIIth CENTURY FURNITURE

AND OBJECTS D'ART

View: June 14, 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

3) Monday, June 22 - Room 11

MODERN PAINTINGS

R. Bernard, Bonin, Carrière, Kisting,  
Barchès, Luce, Luce, Le Sauer,  
Veyrassat, Warquier, Ziem, etc.

BRONZE by Bugatti

View: June 20, 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.



# Art in London

## A Self-Taught Classicist Paints

By Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON, June 5—There is an extraordinary mixture of exhibitions in London again week, ranging from the drawings and paintings of a man at the Upper Grosvenor Galleries, to the first exhibition of the work of a French painter Frederic Lesard (1849-1920), at the Art Gallery.

Lesard (Anthony Christy) showed into a led art world last year with a collection of classical drawings, made all the way to the discovery that 22-year-old was entirely self-taught. This year he has painted and painting over, on the grand scale, of Italian and Moroccan landscapes. For Mr. Lesard, the wild and the tamed landscapes are the same; and there is, in fact, a full complement of drawings.

At his best the French artist Montanard, the first London show of whose work is currently at the Kaplan Gallery, painted the most brilliant sunlight on water pictures to come from the South of France. He was also passionately excited by ships and much of his most pleasing work is on the theme of harbors and small boats in quiet waters.

The Douglas J.K. Wright Gallery, specializing in Oriental art, is newly opened at 34 Curzon Street. Among good things in the inaugural exhibition: a porcelain figure of a sea eagle, dating from about 1800; a Sung dynasty incense burner in the shape of twin phoenixes, and a Chinese Lung blue and white flask.

The Arts Council of Great Britain has recently put the disused and long derelict tea-house in Kensington Gardens to good purpose by repainting it, clearly lighting it, and opening it up under the name of the Serpentine Gallery, as a place for young British painters and sculptors to display their work. The current show gives one room each to four young professionals, all of whom teach part-time in colleges of art.

John Dee teaches sculpture at Sunderland Polytechnic; his room is filled with constructions in wood, perspex and fluorescent lights. John Howling, who teaches at Rial School and Croydon College of Art, shows vast abstracts in acrylic on canvas, concerned with heroic themes, and with titles such as "Elephant, Asclepi and Saracen David." Inshaw teaches at Bristol Polytechnic, and is the most figurative of the four, though it is figurative with an overlay of fantasy. Barry Martin teaches sculpture at Goldsmiths College and Ravensbourne College and is the most varied of the four currently on show, exhibiting abstract and kinetic

sculptures and a most pleasing series of silk-screen prints. The whole exhibition is mounted most effectively in this delightful gallery; and is full of interesting juxtapositions and comparisons. The enterprise is greatly to be encouraged; entrance is free; and there is a fine restaurant overlooking the lake in Hyde Park (the Serpentine) only a hundred yards distant.

The first new production of the Vienna State Opera's 1970-71 season will be of Verdi's "Don Carlo" in October, staged by Otto Schenk in scenery by Jürgen Rose, and with a cast of Gundula Janowitz, Shirley Verrett, Franco Corelli, Eberhard Wachter, Nicolai Ghiaurov and

composer's Mass in C, will be performed at Notre Dame in Paris June 11 by the Colonne Orchestra and the choir of Saint Eustache Church under Wislawa Kojouharova and the Rev. Emilie Martin.

The rarely performed "Cantata on the Death of Joseph II" by Beethoven, as well as the

Art, Munich Modern Art Museum (June 16-July 31); Late Gothic Art of Cologne and the Lower Rhine, Cologne Kunsthalle (June 20-Sept. 27); Late Gothic Art of the Upper Rhine, Badische Landesmuseum, Karlsruhe (June 20-Oct. 5); Giorgio de Chirico, Kestner Gesellschaft, Hannover (June 26-Aug. 30); Salvador Dali, Kunsthalle, Baden-Baden (July through September).

Among the art exhibits this month in West German museums are: Art and Politics, Badischer Kunstverein, Karlsruhe (until Aug. 16); Accents of Belgian Art, Municipal Art Gallery, Bochum (until July 19); Edward Kienholz, Düsseldorf Kunsthalle (through July); Trends in Contemporary French

series of seven concerts June 7 through 12 devoted to contemporary music will continue the current International Festival in Brescia, Italy. Included in the series are works by John Terry Riley, Earle Brown, John Cage, Pierre Boulez, Morton Feldman.

First performance of Boucourechev's "Homage to Beethoven" will be part of opening program of Toulouse Messidor 70 festival June 10. The Toulouse Chamber Orchestra under Louis Auriant. The theme of the festival is "Beethoven and His World," which will be carried out by a recital by Geza Anda, Royal Ballet of London with gram including Frederick Ashton's choreography of "The Wreath of Prometheus," and "Manes of the Ninth Symphony" ending the festival June 21.

ent works by 28 composers scheduled for the six days of the festival of the National Society of Contemporary Music in Basel, June

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"Xauen, Morocco" by Christian, at the Upper Grosvenor Galleries, London.



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# Paris Theater Festival

## Merce Cunningham's Ballets for the 21st Century

By Thomas Quinn Curtis

PARIS, June 5.—The Théâtre des Nations festival, now nearing its end, is moving from drama to dance. Merce Cunningham and his troupe arrived at the Théâtre de France Wednesday evening for an engagement extending through June 16. The Paul Taylor Dance Company will open on June 17 and present three programs until the end of the month.

At the Cunningham premiere there was enthusiastic applause and a few predictable boos, for not the slightest change in the arts have ever taken place without jeers from those who would hold forever to the old ways. The Cunningham ballets are ultra-modern, so much so that they seem to belong to the next century. One imagines that this is the sort of spectacle that the characters of Aldous Huxley's futuristic novel "Brave New World" might see if they went to the theater—if there are to be theaters in that remote utopia.

The members of the Cunningham company are, one and all, examples of exacting training. Their perfected technique qualifies them ideally for the daring experiments they undertake. Cunningham, a superb dancer and an imaginative choreographer, has devised three unique ballets for his initial program here.

The first, "Rainforest," is set in a woodland where the foliage is golden pillows that somewhat resemble the square soap bubbles of a Dali ballet of a few seasons ago. The precision of these accomplished artists is revealed to a Kamakian score by David Tudor.

In "Second Hand," the second offering, dancing, choreographic patterns, music, and decor blend into an impressive ensemble. The beautiful color scheme,

shades of green and cerise enchanting the eye, of the decor is by the painter Jasper Johns. John Cage, who wrote the score, is described in the program as the greatest living American musician, which may be news to Aaron Copland, Leonard Bernstein, Samuel Barber and Menotti, now a U.S. national. This score is now, of course, one of Cage's major works, being little more than piano finger exercises of the *Cornyn* or *Tausig* type. But it is enormously effective, matching the music to the action, or rather commanding the action, setting the dancers on the stage awlirl to follow its lead.

To conclude there is "Canfield," dedicated to the memory of Nikola Tesla, the cosmic engineer, and taking its title from the card game. Here, the voices of the stage managers, calling for bugle blasts and other musical accompaniment, are heard as a black beam is negotiated from one side of the proscenium to the other as the dancers dance. The eccentricity here is a bit monotonous—the production motion makes its point immediately and is then

endlessly repeated. A touch of humor, such as Jerome Robbins might have injected, would have aided, but wit would perhaps be out of place in this remarkable spectacle which suggests a glimpse into the theatrical future in which frivolity will doubtless be excluded.

# Russians Publish New Edition of Orthodox Bible

MOSCOW, June 5 (AP).—A new edition of the Bible has been published here, the official Soviet news agency Tass reported yesterday. Tass said that the standard Russian Orthodox version had been used, but with changes to conform with modern spelling. It also said that the text had been divided differently to make finding chapter and verse easier. The Bible was prepared and published by the Moscow Patriarchate, Tass said. It did not say how many copies are being made available.

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100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	
100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	
100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	1																									

# The great switch is working

Top men have already switched and many more are in the process of switching to IIG. Why? Two basic reasons, IIG is the fastest growing financial company in the world and we offer a sound and secure future. . . . NOW we seek more Sales Executives. To these important men we offer the highest non-reducing commission on all new and switched business for THE REAL ESTATE FUND OF AMERICA and THE FUND OF THE SEVEN SEAS. In addition, we have the American Plan. Every year your client's money stays in the fund we pay you 1% on it.

*It costs your client nothing to switch (all IIG funds are no-load). Also we offer you an optional 10% guarantee from a minimum capital investment of \$5,000.*

People with IIG make money. That is the name of our business - MONEY. Salesmen all over the world from

every fund possible are continuing to switch to IIG and have brought to us already millions of dollars in switches. They know their customers. They know what they have bought. They know what their monetary position is. They know their dissatisfaction and now they are ready to switch. **THERE IS NO STOPPING THE GREAT SWITCH.**

Are you, as a salesman and a manager, ready to switch to IIG products - **THE REAL ESTATE FUND OF AMERICA** and **THE FUND OF THE SEVEN SEAS**? Are you one of these top sales executives we are looking for? With the American Plan, if you can sell \$1,000,000 worth of IIG funds, you will receive \$10,000 per year, as long as your client's money remains invested.

Contact **DAWN RICE**, Senior Vice-President, P.O. Box 10, Thorn House, London W.C.2 or phone 01-836-4455.

**INTERNATIONAL INVESTORS GROUP (London) Services Ltd**

Thorn House, P.O. Box 10, Upper St. Martins Lane, London, W.C.2.  
Telephone: 01-8364455. Cables: Usrilstate, London, W.C.2. Telex: 267505.

## European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices  
in local currencies)

Amsterdam		IOS Mgr new.	
KZO	60.80	Mart Spren	
igabank	233	Nicholas	
imroBank	55	Rand Mines	
damRobb	40.90	Rinkman	
hilcon	177.80	Rolls-Royce	
icker	65	Routesa	
elcon	183.50	Royal Dutch	
olland-Arr	54.30	R.T.Z.	
overs	95.10	Shell	
S. Ltd.	92.10	St. James	
P.L.	53	Union Carb	
M.	114.20	Vickers	
Walsh	50	WarLsh	
phips new	97.60	West Deep	
ibaco	21.20	West Drif	
olence	167.0	W.Hold	
Royal Dutch	124.20	West Ato	
over	84.50	WestW	
erly	73		

**Milan**

## Market Summary

June 5, 1970  
West 3rd Avenue, New York

White	Black	Hispanic	Other
Wills Motor	243,500	1372	
Telex Corp	232,600	1496	
Wells Fargo	225,000	254	
Lithion Int	166,500	19	
Long Term V	153,300	1746	
Amersip Inc	150,000	158	
Amersip Inc	145,000	5724	
Philpi Pet	132,900	26	
UAC Inc	129,000	15	
Pharm Corp	127,700	3096	
Am Credit	125,400	2314	
Heublein	120,000	33	
Univ Corp	114,100	2514	
Xerox Co	109,800	8074	
Occident Pet	105,000		
100,000 shares	15,000,000 shares		
Volume, 15 stocks,	2,233,100 shares		
Ratio, 15 stocks,	18.1 percent		
Ratio, 15 stocks,	18.1 percent		
New 1970 highs, 1,	10, 42,		
Issues traded in:	1,562		

## U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, June 5.—Cash	Sep	10.31	10.37	10
prices in primary markets as regis-	Oct	9.98	9.99	9
	Dec	9.66	9.67	9

tered today in New York were:			
Commodity and unit	Friday	Yesterday	Change
<b>FOODS</b>			
Wheat 1, hard red, No. 1	\$1.82 1/2	\$1.87 1/2	5c
Do, 2, do, do, do	1.82 1/2	1.87 1/2	5c
Corn 2 yellow bu.	1.57 1/2	1.63 1/2	6c
Do, 1 white bu.	1.54 1/2	1.61 1/2	7c
Rye 1 bu.	1.31	1.37 1/2	6 1/2c
Cocoa, Africa, lb	29 1/2	30 1/2	1c
Coffee, A, Santos lb	33 1/2	34 1/2	1c
Printed 64-69 3 1/2 x 4	2 1/2	2 1/2	
<b>MINERALS</b>			
Steel billets (Pitt.) ton.	68.00	69.50	
Iron 2, Pdry (Erie) ton.	66.00	68.00	
Lead, spot lb	1.40	1.40	
Do, 100 lb	140.00	140.00	
Tin, (Strait), lb	17 1/2	17 1/2	
<b>SOYBEAN MEAL</b>			
Jul	77.00	77.00	7c
Aug	76.75	76.75	7c
Oct	76.00	76.00	7c
Dec	75.00	75.00	7c
Jan	74.75	74.75	7c
Mar	74.00	74.00	7c
May	73.00	73.00	7c
<b>B-DK; skated; n-m-m-m</b>			
<b>SILVER</b>			
Jul	1.60.00	1.64.50	1.62.00
Aug	1.62.00	1.67.00	1.64.00
Oct	1.64.00	1.69.00	1.66.00
Dec	1.70.00	1.75.00	1.72.00
Jan	1.72.00	1.77.00	1.74.00
Mar	1.78.00	1.83.00	1.79.00

Brussels	Flaz.....
Red..... 4010	Finlander.....
4 of 100	General.....

Black-Ougres.	1,394	Italsider.....
Electrobel.....	4,660	LaRinasC.....
	5,544	Montedison.....

...dri	1,346	Alvelli.....	
...dri	2,267	Oliveri.....	
...dri	1,474	Pirelli.....	
...Grafica	12,400	Sala Vico.....	
...Altre	1,726	Torni.....	

Düsseldorf	Paris
EG.....	Air Liquide.....
...Thyssen	Béghin.....
...UF.....	BNCI.....
...dri	Can Pacific.....
...dri	C.G.E.....
...dri	C.I.....
...dri	C.Ifr.....
...dri	Citibancaria.....
...dri	Cred. Comm.....
...dri	Cred. Lyon.....
...dri	DeBeers 100.....
...dri	Essafrind.....
...dri	Fin. Par. BP.....
...dri	Ind. Petroles.....
...dri	Impoco.....
...dri	IndNickCan.....

N.Y. stock index: 41.84 —0.70;

—0.44; finance: 54.74 —0.98.

Most Active—American				
Asseman Oil	262,200	11%		
Equity Fund	224,000	30		
Equity Fund	224,000	30		
System Eng	194,900	16%		
Service	102,500	9		
Equity Fund	61,000	8		
Energy Ind	54,800	172%		
Security Inv	51,600	12%		
Equity Fund	49,200	23%		
Con Homeid	48,900	6%		
Approx total stock sales	5,700,000			
Approx total 'ytd sales	4,800,000			
American Stock Index:				
High	Low	Close		
71.26	70.83	70.59		
Dow Jones Averages:				
	Open	High	Low	Close
30 Ind	701.72	707.35	697.91	695.83
30 Ind	701.72	707.35	697.91	695.83
15 Ind	701.72	707.35	697.91	695.83
15 Ind	701.72	707.35	697.91	695.83

Zinc E. St. L. basis lb	15 1/2	14 1/2	Jun	1.32.50	1.32.50	1.30.00
Silver N.Y. oz	1.64	1.73 1/2	Aug	1.35.00	1.35.00	1.33.00

**LIVE SHEEP CATTLE**

	Jan	Feb	Mar
Moody's Index (base 100)	36.77	36.77	36.77
	36.22	36.42	36.77
	36.77	36.77	36.77

Dec. 31, 1931, 412.4 396.6  
Nominal, 4 Aided.

**NEW YORK FUTURES**

June 5, 1978

World sugar No. 11 July 3.77-78, Sept.  
2.70-78, Oct. 2.60-78, Nov. 2.50, March 71  
2.77-78, July 2 3.82 N

Wool: July 94.5 B, Oct. 94.5 B, Dec.  
95.0 B, March 71 94.5 B

Wheat: Winter, July 145.0 B, Oct. 144.5 B,  
Dec. 145.5 B, March 71 145.5 B

Cocoa: July 34.25, Sept. 34.42, Dec.  
34.50, March 71 34.50, May 34.75, July 34.88,  
Sept. 35.00, Nov. 35.12, Jan. 35.25, March 35.38,  
May 35.50, July 35.62, Sept. 35.75, Nov. 35.88,  
Jan. 36.00, March 36.12, May 36.25, July 36.38,  
Sept. 36.50, Nov. 36.62, Jan. 36.75, March 36.88,  
May 37.00, July 37.12, Sept. 37.25, Nov. 37.38,  
Jan. 37.50, March 37.62, May 37.75, July 37.88,  
Sept. 38.00, Nov. 38.12, Jan. 38.25, March 38.38,  
May 38.50, July 38.62, Sept. 38.75, Nov. 38.88,  
Jan. 39.00, March 39.12, May 39.25, July 39.38,  
Sept. 39.50, Nov. 39.62, Jan. 39.75, March 39.88,  
May 40.00, July 40.12, Sept. 40.25, Nov. 40.38,  
Jan. 40.50, March 40.62, May 40.75, July 40.88,  
Sept. 41.00, Nov. 41.12, Jan. 41.25, March 41.38,  
May 41.50, July 41.62, Sept. 41.75, Nov. 41.88,  
Jan. 42.00, March 42.12, May 42.25, July 42.38,  
Sept. 42.50, Nov. 42.62, Jan. 42.75, March 42.88,  
May 43.00, July 43.12, Sept. 43.25, Nov. 43.38,  
Jan. 43.50, March 43.62, May 43.75, July 43.88,  
Sept. 44.00, Nov. 44.12, Jan. 44.25, March 44.38,  
May 44.50, July 44.62, Sept. 44.75, Nov. 44.88,  
Jan. 45.00, March 45.12, May 45.25, July 45.38,  
Sept. 45.50, Nov. 45.62, Jan. 45.75, March 45.88,  
May 46.00, July 46.12, Sept. 46.25, Nov. 46.38,  
Jan. 46.50, March 46.62, May 46.75, July 46.88,  
Sept. 47.00, Nov. 47.12, Jan. 47.25, March 47.38,  
May 47.50, July 47.62, Sept. 47.75, Nov. 47.88,  
Jan. 48.00, March 48.12, May 48.25, July 48.38,  
Sept. 48.50, Nov. 48.62, Jan. 48.75, March 48.88,  
May 49.00, July 49.12, Sept. 49.25, Nov. 49.38,  
Jan. 49.50, March 49.62, May 49.75, July 49.88,  
Sept. 50.00, Nov. 50.12, Jan. 50.25, March 50.38,  
May 50.50, July 50.62, Sept. 50.75, Nov. 50.88,  
Jan. 51.00, March 51.12, May 51.25, July 51.38,  
Sept. 51.50, Nov. 51.62, Jan. 51.75, March 51.88,  
May 52.00, July 52.12, Sept. 52.25, Nov. 52.38,  
Jan. 52.50, March 52.62, May 52.75, July 52.88,  
Sept. 53.00, Nov. 53.12, Jan. 53.25, March 53.38,  
May 53.50, July 53.62, Sept. 53.75, Nov. 53.88,  
Jan. 54.00, March 54.12, May 54.25, July 54.38,  
Sept. 54.50, Nov. 54.62, Jan. 54.75, March 54.88,  
May 55.00, July 55.12, Sept. 55.25, Nov. 55.38,  
Jan. 55.50, March 55.62, May 55.75, July 55.88,  
Sept. 56.00, Nov. 56.12, Jan. 56.25, March 56.38,  
May 56.50, July 56.62, Sept. 56.75, Nov. 56.88,  
Jan. 57.00, March 57.12, May 57.25, July 57.38,  
Sept. 57.50, Nov. 57.62, Jan. 57.75, March 57.88,  
May 58.00, July 58.12, Sept. 58.25, Nov. 58.38,  
Jan. 58.50, March 58.62, May 58.75, July 58.88,  
Sept. 59.00, Nov. 59.12, Jan. 59.25, March 59.38,  
May 59.50, July 59.62, Sept. 59.75, Nov. 59.88,  
Jan. 60.00, March 60.12, May 60.25, July 60.38,  
Sept. 60.50, Nov. 60.62, Jan. 60.75, March 60.88,  
May 61.00, July 61.12, Sept. 61.25, Nov. 61.38,  
Jan. 61.50, March 61.62, May 61.75, July 61.88,  
Sept. 62.00, Nov. 62.12, Jan. 62.25, March 62.38,  
May 62.50, July 62.62, Sept. 62.75, Nov. 62.88,  
Jan. 63.00, March 63.12, May 63.25, July 63.38,  
Sept. 63.50, Nov. 63.62, Jan. 63.75, March 63.88,  
May 64.00, July 64.12, Sept. 64.25, Nov. 64.38,  
Jan. 64.50, March 64.62, May 64.75, July 64.88,  
Sept. 65.00, Nov. 65.12, Jan. 65.25, March 65.38,  
May 65.50, July 65.62, Sept. 65.75, Nov. 65.88,  
Jan. 66.00, March 66.12, May 66.25, July 66.38,  
Sept. 66.50, Nov. 66.62, Jan. 66.75, March 66.88,  
May 67.00, July 67.12, Sept. 67.25, Nov. 67.38,  
Jan. 67.50, March 67.62, May 67.75, July 67.88,  
Sept. 68.00, Nov. 68.12, Jan. 68.25, March 68.38,  
May 68.50, July 68.62, Sept. 68.75, Nov. 68.88,  
Jan. 69.00, March 69.12, May 69.25, July 69.38,  
Sept. 69.50, Nov. 69.62, Jan. 69.75, March 69.88,  
May 70.00, July 70.12, Sept. 70.25, Nov. 70.38,  
Jan. 70.50, March 70.62, May 70.75, July 70.88,  
Sept. 71.00, Nov. 71.12, Jan. 71.25, March 71.38,  
May 71.50, July 71.62, Sept. 71.75, Nov. 71.88,  
Jan. 72.00, March 72.12, May 72.25, July 72.38,  
Sept. 72.50, Nov. 72.62, Jan. 72.75, March 72.88,  
May 73.00, July 73.12, Sept. 73.25, Nov. 73.38,  
Jan. 73.50, March 73.62, May 73.75, July 73.88,  
Sept. 74.00, Nov. 74.12, Jan. 74.25, March 74.38,  
May 74.50, July 74.62, Sept. 74.75, Nov. 74.88,  
Jan. 75.00, March 75.12, May 75.25, July 75.38,  
Sept. 75.50, Nov. 75.62, Jan. 75.75, March 75.88,  
May 76.00, July 76.12, Sept. 76.25, Nov. 76.38,  
Jan. 76.50, March 76.62, May 76.75, July 76.88,  
Sept. 77.00, Nov. 77.12, Jan. 77.25, March 77.38,  
May 77.50, July 77.62, Sept. 77.75, Nov. 77.88,  
Jan. 78.00, March 78.12, May 78.25, July 78.38,  
Sept. 78.50, Nov. 78.62, Jan. 78.75, March 78.88,  
May 79.00, July 79.12, Sept. 79.25, Nov. 79.38,  
Jan. 79.50, March 79.62, May 79.75, July 79.88,  
Sept. 80.00, Nov. 80.12, Jan. 80.25, March 80.38,  
May 80.50, July 80.62, Sept. 80.75, Nov. 80.88,  
Jan. 81.00, March 81.12, May 81.25, July 81.38,  
Sept. 81.50, Nov. 81.62, Jan. 81.75, March 81.88,  
May 82.00, July 82.12, Sept. 82.25, Nov. 82.38,  
Jan. 82.50, March 82.62, May 82.75, July 82.88,  
Sept. 83.00, Nov. 83.12, Jan. 83.25, March 83.38,  
May 83.50, July 83.62, Sept. 83.75, Nov. 83.88,  
Jan. 84.00, March 84.12, May 84.25, July 84.38,  
Sept. 84.50, Nov. 84.62, Jan. 84.75, March 84.88,  
May 85.00, July 85.12, Sept. 85.25, Nov. 85.38,  
Jan. 85.50, March 85.62, May 85.75, July 85.88,  
Sept. 86.00, Nov. 86.12, Jan. 86.25, March 86.38,  
May 86.50, July 86.62, Sept. 86.75, Nov. 86.88,  
Jan. 87.00, March 87.12, May 87.25, July 87.38,  
Sept. 87.50, Nov. 87.62,

Manisch...	80	Mach. Bun...	7
Annemann	165.10	Mischlin...	1.3
Halbesell...	425	Mühl...	2

Instantané...	128	Omniumpéf...	2
VE now...	167.90	PainéMarc...	
moné.....	191	Péchi...	

[illegible]

**Standard & Poor's**

	High	Low	Close
425 Industrials ..	84.94	82.45	83.48—

26 Railroads	30.90	20.98	30.21
35 Utilities	36.80	47.35	33.13
800 Stocks	77.00	72.35	74.17

**Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.**

	Shares		
	Buy	Sell	Diff.
June 4	542,750	545,564	2,814
June 3	550,214	540,767	9,447
June 2	595,498	544,554	50,944
June 1	721,573	556,168	165,405
May 30	702,500	526,110	176,390

\* These totals are included in the sales figures.

**Tokyo Exchange**

June 5, 1970

Silver: June 185.20, July 184.30, Sept.	Nov	35.85	36.43	36.7
167.80, Dec. 172.00, Jan. '71 174.30, March	Dec	35.15	35.53	35.7
'71 177.60, May '71 180.90, July '71 184.30	Jan	34.45	34.45	34.5

Orange Juice (Frozen concentrated):

PROZEN PORK BELLY									
Jul	Aug	36.65	34.90	36.65	34.90	36.65	34.90	36.65	34.90
Aug	36.65	34.90	36.65	34.90	36.65	34.90	36.65	34.90	36.65
Feb	36.65	34.90	36.65	34.90	36.65	34.90	36.65	34.90	36.65
Mar	36.65	34.90	36.65	34.90	36.65	34.90	36.65	34.90	36.65
Jul	Aug	36.65	34.90	36.65	34.90	36.65	34.90	36.65	34.90
Aug	36.65	34.90	36.65	34.90	36.65	34.90	36.65	34.90	36.65
Feb	36.65	34.90	36.65	34.90	36.65	34.90	36.65	34.90	36.65
Mar	36.65	34.90	36.65	34.90	36.65	34.90	36.65	34.90	36.65
COTTON N. 2									
Jul	Aug	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50
Aug	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50
Feb	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50
Mar	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50
Jul	Aug	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50
Aug	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50
Feb	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50
Mar	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50
CHICAGO COTTON									
WHEAT									
Jul	Aug	1.35 1/2	1.35 1/2	1.35 1/2	1.35 1/2	1.35 1/2	1.35 1/2	1.35 1/2	1.35 1/2
Aug	1.35 1/2	1.35 1/2	1.35 1/2	1.35 1/2	1.35 1/2	1.35 1/2	1.35 1/2	1.35 1/2	1.35 1/2
Feb	1.35 1/2	1.35 1/2	1.35 1/2	1.35 1/2	1.35 1/2	1.35 1/2	1.35 1/2	1.35 1/2	1.35 1/2
Mar	1.35 1/2	1.35 1/2	1.35 1/2	1.35 1/2	1.35 1/2	1.35 1/2	1.35 1/2	1.35 1/2	1.35 1/2
Jul	Aug	1.35 1/2	1.35 1/2	1.35 1/2	1.35 1/2	1.35 1/2	1.35 1/2	1.35 1/2	1.35 1/2
Aug	1.35 1/2	1.35 1/2	1.35 1/2	1.35 1/2	1.35 1/2	1.35 1/2	1.35 1/2	1.35 1/2	1.35 1/2
Feb	1.35 1/2	1.35 1/2	1.35 1/2	1.35 1/2	1.35 1/2	1.35 1/2	1.35 1/2	1.35 1/2	1.35 1/2
Mar	1.35 1/2	1.35 1/2	1.35 1/2	1.35 1/2	1.35 1/2	1.35 1/2	1.35 1/2	1.35 1/2	1.35 1/2
NEW MARKS - 1									
Gen	Clas	1.35 1/2	1.35 1/2	1.35 1/2	1.35 1/2	1.35 1/2	1.35 1/2	1.35 1/2	1.35 1/2
Aug	1.35 1/2	1.35 1/2	1.35 1/2	1.35 1/2	1.35 1/2	1.35 1/2	1.35 1/2	1.35 1/2	1.35 1/2
Feb	1.35 1/2	1.35 1/2	1.35 1/2	1.35 1/2	1.35 1/2	1.35 1/2	1.35 1/2	1.35 1/2	1.35 1/2
Mar	1.35 1/2	1.35 1/2	1.35 1/2	1.35 1/2	1.35 1/2	1.35 1/2	1.35 1/2	1.35 1/2	1.35 1/2
N.Y. Highs and Lows									

C.....	20/3	Hoff-Roche...	14
to Gr....	71/-	MalColump..	1
Univ St...	52/-	Nes16 bear..	5

Business.....	26/-	Saurer.....
Water-Sidd.	1/7 1/2	Sodec.....
Iron-Flav	176/3	Sulzer.....

**ELLIS AG ZUERICH**  
Weinplatz 6  
Phone: 27 41 47. — Telex: 53 64  
**BROKERS FOR:**  
Stocks - Eurobonds - Eurodeposit

	Price Yen		
Asahi Shimbun	125	Yokohama Specie	100

Asahi Glass ...	183	Matsu K. Ind
Canon Cam. ...	355	Matsu El. Wks
Dai Nip. Print.	244	Mitsubi Hyv Ind

Fuji Bank	286	Mitsumi & Co.
Fuji Photo	473	Mitsukoshi
Gaiyokwa B.	291	Nippon Sec.
Ginzaichi	122	Shindai
Honda	174	Sony Corp.
C. Rich.	123	Suzutomo Ek.
Imp. Air Lines	140	Taiho Marine
Kobe Soap	315	Takada Chem.
Kosui S. F.	642	Tekin
Kurama Electric	159	Tokyo Marine
Kubota I. Wks	262	Tokyo Motor
		Toyota
		*No dividend

**CORN**

JUL	1.31%	1.31%	1.30%	1.30%	1.31	Boeing	PSEG
Sep	1.29%	1.29%	1.28%	1.29%	1.29½	Burl Nor p.	PSEG
Dec	1.23%	1.23%	1.23%	1.23%	1.23½	Care PW L	PSEG

Mar	1.38%	1.35%	1.37%	1.35%	1.37%
Apr	1.39%	1.35%	1.39%	1.37%	1.39%
SOYBEANS					
Jul	2.7%	2.74%	2.73%	2.73%	2.73%
Aug	2.72%	2.72%	2.71%	2.71%	2.72%
Sep	2.71%	2.71%	2.69%	2.69%	2.70%
Nov	2.67%	2.62%	2.67%	2.62	2.67
Jan	2.47%	2.48%	2.45%	2.45%	2.46%
Mar	2.71%	2.70%	2.69%	2.69%	2.69%
May	2.73%	2.73%	2.71%	2.71%	2.72%
SOYBEAN OIL					
Jul	16.82	16.73	16.73	16.82	16.82
Aug	16.83	16.84	16.83	16.84	16.84
WHEAT					
Mar	1.38%	1.35%	1.37%	1.35%	1.37%
Apr	1.39%	1.35%	1.39%	1.37%	1.39%
WHEAT OIL					
Jul	16.82	16.73	16.73	16.82	16.82
Aug	16.83	16.84	16.83	16.84	16.84
CORN					
Jul	2.7%	2.74%	2.73%	2.73%	2.73%
Aug	2.72%	2.72%	2.71%	2.71%	2.72%
Sep	2.71%	2.71%	2.69%	2.69%	2.70%
Nov	2.67%	2.62%	2.67%	2.62	2.67
Jan	2.47%	2.48%	2.45%	2.45%	2.46%
Mar	2.71%	2.70%	2.69%	2.69%	2.69%
May	2.73%	2.73%	2.71%	2.71%	2.72%
CORN OIL					
Jul	16.82	16.73	16.73	16.82	16.82
Aug	16.83	16.84	16.83	16.84	16.84
COTTON					
Mar	1.38%	1.35%	1.37%	1.35%	1.37%
Apr	1.39%	1.35%	1.39%	1.37%	1.39%
COTTON OIL					
Jul	16.82	16.73	16.73	16.82	16.82
Aug	16.83	16.84	16.83	16.84	16.84
COTTONSEED					
Jul	2.7%	2.74%	2.73%	2.73%	2.73%
Aug	2.72%	2.72%	2.71%	2.71%	2.72%
Sep	2.71%	2.71%	2.69%	2.69%	2.70%
Nov	2.67%	2.62%	2.67%	2.62	2.67
Jan	2.47%	2.48%	2.45%	2.45%	2.46%
Mar	2.71%	2.70%	2.69%	2.69%	2.69%
May	2.73%	2.73%	2.71%	2.71%	2.72%
COTTONSEED OIL					
Jul	16.82	16.73	16.73	16.82	16.82
Aug	16.83	16.84	16.83	16.84	16.84
RICE					
Mar	1.38%	1.35%	1.37%	1.35%	1.37%
Apr	1.39%	1.35%	1.39%	1.37%	1.39%
RICE OIL					
Jul	16.82	16.73	16.73	16.82	16.82
Aug	16.83	16.84	16.83	16.84	16.84
SUGAR					
Mar	1.38%	1.35%	1.37%	1.35%	1.37%
Apr	1.39%	1.35%	1.39%	1.37%	1.39%
SUGAR OIL					
Jul	16.82	16.73	16.73	16.82	16.82
Aug	16.83	16.84	16.83	16.84	16.84
SUGARCANE					
Mar	1.38%	1.35%	1.37%	1.35%	1.37%
Apr	1.39%	1.35%	1.39%	1.37%	1.39%
SUGARCANE OIL					
Jul	16.82	16.73	16.73	16.82	16.82
Aug	16.83	16.84	16.83	16.84	16.84
SUGARCANE SEED					
Jul	2.7%	2.74%	2.73%	2.73%	2.73%
Aug	2.72%	2.72%	2.71%	2.71%	2.72%
Sep	2.71%	2.71%	2.69%	2.69%	2.70%
Nov	2.67%	2.62%	2.67%	2.62	2.67
Jan	2.47%	2.48%	2.45%	2.45%	2.46%
Mar	2.71%	2.70%	2.69%	2.69%	2.69%
May	2.73%	2.73%	2.71%	2.71%	2.72%
SUGARCANE SEED OIL					
Jul	16.82	16.73	16.73	16.82	16.82
Aug	16.83	16.84	16.83	16.84	16.84
SUGARCANE SEED OIL					
Jul	16.82	16.73	16.73	16.82	16.82



## May Jobless Rate Rose To 5%, U.S. Announces

WASHINGTON, June 5 (Reuters).—The politically explosive U.S. unemployment rate rose to a seasonally-adjusted 5 percent in May from 4.8 percent in April, marking its fifth successive monthly increase, the Labor Department reported today.

The May rate set another five-year high, coming in even with February 1966, when it was also 5 percent.

At its present rate, the jobless figure is well above the yearly average since 1965, but remains below the average for the long stretch from 1958 through 1964. The increase in the first five months of this year, however, is the largest for such a period since the recession of 1980.

## Carli Urges Flexibility In Economics

BELLARIO, Italy, June 5 (Reuters).—Guido Carli, governor of the Bank of Italy, said today that more flexibility is required in economic affairs to cope with the greater degree of instability which has resulted from increased economic interdependence.

Addressing an investment symposium here, he said a move toward flexible exchange rates is merely one of several measures which could help authorities combat the many variables which affect monetary stability.

Fixed exchange rates, if taken together with divergent policies to different countries, are a recipe for stability and large capital movements, he added.

Mr. Carli noted that the increased use of monetary policy to stabilize an economy leads to more emphasis being placed on interest rates. This tends to increase the size and frequency of capital flows, which, in turn, are a major cause of monetary instability, he said.

The main problem facing today's interdependent economies, he said, is how to combine the flexible and flexible elements contained within individual economies. In Italy's case, he cited the inflexibility of public spending which is under the reserve, common to all democratic countries, of growing demands for social services without a corresponding willingness to pay for them.

He said the Italian monetary authorities are determined to maintain internal and external equilibrium. The main question is whether the level of economic activity which this equilibrium will be achieved.

In response to questions, Mr. Carli said Italy is trying to create a more developed money market similar to that in London. Italy needs more sophisticated financial instruments able to protect long-term interest rates by making short-term rates more flexible, he said.

Pointing to the success of floating-rate bonds raised by NEL on the European market recently, he said such floating-rate bonds may well become an increasing feature of new domestic and issues in Italy.

## 'Odds Growing' U.S. Downturn Will Be Classified as Recession

NEW YORK, June 5 (NYT).—"The odds are growing" that the current business downturn will be classified as the nation's fifth postwar business recession, the director of research for the National Bureau of Economic Research said yesterday.

But speaking at a forum sponsored by the New York Society of Security Analysts, P. Thomas Juster cautioned that the case for or against recession was not yet clear. "All you have at the moment," he said, "is a good case of uncertainty."

Later, in an interview, Mr. Juster said that the odds were that the slump would qualify as a recession.

The question has sensitive political as well as economic overtones.

The Nixon administration has maintained steadfastly that the economy is neither in a recession nor is one likely to develop. But the government has long since ceded to the National Bureau—a private research organization with which Arthur F. Burns, now Federal Reserve Board chairman, has been closely identified for most of his professional life—the determination of when there is or is not a recession.

Mr. Juster is chairman of the committee that has been appointed by the National Bureau to make this determination. The key to whether or not a recession did develop, Mr. Juster said, could very well hinge on actual business capital spending. A "classifiable recession" had never developed, he noted, without an accompanying drop in outlays on new plant and equipment.

"The evidence there, I would say," he asserted, "is accumulating that the capital investment side is going to show some weakness. That seems to me to be getting increasingly clear, with every piece of evidence."

## IOS Buffeted by Dissension In Top Management Ranks

By Jonathan C. Randall

GENEVA, June 5 (WP).—Investors Overseas Services was buffeted today with top management dissension following a blistering attack on company failings by Sir Eric, former director general of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and a relative newcomer to IOS, raised, reflected anger at separate attempts to spin off the lucrative German and British operations from the Geneva parent company's authority.

Only two days ago Sir Eric issued a stiff reminder that IOS was unwilling to sell off any of its profitable local operations as the price for an outside rescue operation.

Hammerman Fostler, although a company spokesman insisted that Mr. Hammerman remained as interim president and chief executive officer, persistent reports claimed he had resigned or was being phased out of these functions and asked to concentrate on his former duties involving IOS insurance operations.

Company insiders said Mr. Hammerman had incurred Sir Eric's wrath by allegedly attempting to strike a separate deal with the London-based bank Hill Samuel for control of the company's International Life Insurance U.K. Ltd. That company, worth as much as \$40 million according to independent evaluation, is the vital element in IOS mutual fund operations in Britain, which are based on equity-linked insurance policies to comply with British law.

Mende Attack

Mr. Mende's attack, interpreted here as an admission of the failure of his attempts for control of IOS operations in Germany, mentioned "unauthorized transactions" within IOS.

Persistent rumors had circulated about such alleged dealings by present or past IOS officers. Mr. Mende's statement represented the first time such charges were made publicly.

It was also the first time that Sir Eric had been accused of such behavior. Mr. Mende, a former vice-chancellor of Germany as well as a member of the parent company board and chairman of the German sales operations—had washed IOS dirty linen in public since the crisis began nearly two months ago.

The company also revealed the resignations of three board members: George von Perletsky, a Harvard professor on loan to IOS to help solve long-term corporate planning problems; Eli Wallitt, former supervisor of the German sales operations; and George Landau, a sales director.

Question of Quitting

Company sources indicated that they resigned last month at the time IOS signed an agreement with Deaver Financial John King which later fell through. But company insiders insisted that they resigned only last week. Mr. Wallitt, they said, was forced out while the other two resigned of their own volition.

In the present state of IOS disarray, members of the rescue consortium, led by the Banque Paribas of France, were in no apparent hurry to conclude the deal, although the emergence of Sir Eric as a central figure may eventually speed up the negotiations.

Sir Eric is said to be insisting on rapid and relatively straightforward publication of the official 1969 annual report of IOS Ltd., the parent company, on the theory that no potential savior would make a serious bid until whatever bad news it contains is made public.

German Jobless Rate

NUERNBERG, West Germany, June 5 (AP).—The number of unemployed in West Germany dropped to 103,400 in May compared with 120,800 in April, the Federal Labor Office said today. It was the lowest for any May in 25 years. The unemployment rate in May was 0.5 percent of the labor force compared to 0.8 percent in April.

## Fed's Gradual Credit Easing Is Continued

### Money Supply Grows At 9.8% Annual Rate

NEW YORK, June 5 (NYT).—The Federal Reserve System continued to pursue a policy of gradual credit expansion in the latest two-week period, banking statistics published yesterday disclosed.

Except for the important money-supply figure, all the reserve and monetary aggregates climbed and most of the sensitive short-term market rates were either unchanged or easier in the most recent statement weeks.

Moreover, although the money supply declined by \$1.3 billion to \$303.9 billion, the Fed bank of St. Louis computed the seasonally adjusted annual rate of increase in money over the latest three months at 9.8 percent, up from 9.2 percent a week earlier.

Credit policy was felt unevenly, however, within the banking system. The biggest New York City banks were in a relatively comfortable position, so were "country" banks outside the major money centers.

Banks in Chicago and other centers appeared somewhat strapped for funds. A fed spokesman said he could not account for this situation, though he did point out that the Memorial Day weekend occurred during the latest statement period.

Borrowings by all reserve-member banks at the discount window climbed to a daily average of \$1.2 billion in the most recent week, the highest level since the first week in February.

## Industry Sets Own Broker Failure Plan

By Terry Robards

NEW YORK, June 5 (NYT).—Most U.S. investors would be protected against losses in the event of brokerage-house failures by a private insurance corporation that the securities industry has decided to establish in a rare example of industry-wide cooperation.

A task force of representatives from all sectors of the industry has concluded that the corporation will be set up and funded. While the amount of cash to be made available initially has not been determined, it was understood it would exceed \$50 million.

The decision has been made at a time of mounting concern over the possibility of Wall Street failures. Many brokerage houses are known to have lost substantial amounts of money in the relentless bear market that swept through last year and into 1970.

Ralph D. Denunzio, vice-chairman of the New York Stock Exchange and head of the task force, informed the Securities and Exchange Commission yesterday of the decision.

Earlier in the day, SEC chairman Hamer H. Budge had told Congress that investors "urgently" need protection against losses from collapses and recommended that an independent non-profit corporation be set up to promptly repay customers of firms that run into serious financial difficulties. He noted that 35 houses, mostly small broker-dealers, had gone under since mid-1968.

The interindustry task force's conclusions appear to be closely in line with Mr. Budge's suggestions. Mr. Denunzio said he had told Mr. Budge that the industry's final proposals would be ready within ten days.

In addition to the more than \$50 million to be put up by the brokerage industry, some federal funding would be involved. "We are contemplating that in addition to our funds there would be treasury funds," Mr. Denunzio said.

The only meaningful protection against investor losses today is the Special Trust Fund of the NYSE, which currently has an authorized cushion of \$55 million.

The exchange is considering increasing the size of the fund, but such plans may have to be revised if the new insurance corporation is set up. The NYSE fund protects only customers of member firms.

Congressional Reaction

WASHINGTON, June 5 (Reuters).—Rep. John Moss, D., Calif., chairman of the House Commerce and Finance Subcommittee, said he would give the task force and the SEC until June 15 to agree on a plan and present it to Congress.

Pending before both Rep. Moss's panel and a Senate Banking Committee is legislation to create a broker-dealer insurance corporation.

## Big Board Drop Puts Dow at 695

By Vartan G. Vartan  
NEW YORK, June 5 (NYT).

The New York Stock Exchange pulled back along a broad front today in what Wall Street observers described as a consolidation move after the recent dramatic advance. The Dow Jones industrial average dropped 11.50 points to 695.03.

Volume retreated along with prices. Turnover ran 12.45 million shares. Yesterday, when selling in the final hour set the

latest consolidation into motion, the Dow fell 7.33 on volume of 14.38 million shares.

Most analysts regarded the pull-back as a normal affair—with some investors taking profits and others taking losses—after the spectacular gain of 82 points over the six sessions starting May 27.

Some nervousness, understandably enough, still remained in the investment community, with brokers issuing such remarks as

"we're not out of the woods yet," and "plenty of customers still are crying over the losses they show in this bear market."

In brokerage board rooms, the faces of tapewatchers seemed to match the weather during trading hours—dampness but no thunder-showers.

A number of glamour stocks ended with losses of between one and two points, among them IBM, Fairchild Camera, Burroughs, Texas Instruments and Honeywell. Avon Products, down 3 1/8 to 145, continued to soften. But Disney climbed 2 1/8 to 118 1/4.

## Nixon Still to Make Decision On Incomes Policy Debate

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, June 5 (WP).—The question of whether to adopt a wage-price guideline, or "incomes" policy, will shortly be decided by the President after consultation with his cabinet committee on economic policy, a high government official said yesterday.

He said that "we can't go on with everybody in the administration saying something different and creating uncertainty about the eventual decision."

Within the past few weeks, increasing pressure has been brought on the administration to exert its influence against wage and price increases, rather than relying exclusively on fiscal and monetary policy.

Speaking out favorably for one form or another of voluntary wage-price actions have been Federal Reserve Chairman Arthur F. Burns, Housing and Urban Development Secretary George Romney, Treasury Undersecretary Charles E. Walker, and Assistant Treasury Secretary Murray L. Weidenbaum.

On the other side of the argument, however, are Labor Secretary George Shultz, Council of Economic Advisers chairman Paul W. McCracken and CSA member Herbert Stein.

President Nixon has for a long time resisted the push for an "incomes" policy, but reportedly told his meeting with financial leaders last week that the time may be coming when a mild form of pressure might be considered.

The debate within the administration has grown sharper in recent weeks, as inflation continues to show resistance to the best efforts of present administration policy.

In related development, Gaylord A. Freeman Jr., chairman of the board of the First National Bank of Chicago, said here yesterday that President Nixon should ask for reinstatement of the 10 percent income tax surcharge, and should "try" an incomes policy.

Both are necessary, he said, so that the burdens of inflation "do not fall wholly on the unemployed."

He repeated a suggestion he made in New York Wednesday that "the time is now" for the President to call a high-level conference to hammer out wage and price standards.

The cabinet committee on economic policy is chaired by President Nixon himself. But the work on guideline alternatives is being steered, in effect, by the rest of the group under Mr. McCracken's direction.

Although Mr. McCracken has expressed his doubts about the effectiveness of an incomes policy, he also has indicated that guidelines could be defended more easily now than a year ago, when an overwhelming demand-pull inflation would have made "jawboning" useless.

## Lonely New High General Cigar, the only new 1970 high, traded at a peak price of 38—more than double its low this year—before closing at 36 1/8, up 3 5/8. Early this year, its sales and earnings were reported by the company to be running ahead of 1969 levels, and test-marketing began for a new tipped cigar, Tijuana Smalls.

Another good gainer was American Credit, up 4 to 23 1/4, the biggest winner on the active list. This followed a federal court ruling that gave the go-ahead to a merger between American Credit, a large consumer finance and factoring concern, and Wachovia, a holding company whose main unit is Wachovia Bank and Trust Co.

White Motor, the most active stock, fell 1 1/2 to 13 1/2 after selling at a 1970 low of 13. It was one of 42 issues registering new lows. As a manufacturer of heavy trucks and farm equipment, White Motor has had a large institutional following and sold last year as high as 50 3/4.

Phillips Off

Phillips Petroleum, off 1 1/4 to 26, continued to give ground after a brisk runup following its apparent discovery of what the company described as "a giant oil field" in the North Sea.

Blue chips joined in the general retreat. General Motors dropped 2 5/8 to 65 1/2. Losses of a point or more appeared in Westinghouse Electric, U.S. Steel, Alcoa, American Can, Du Pont, General Electric, International Nickel, Procter & Gamble and International Paper.

Among the oil, both Texaco and Standard Oil (California) declined one point, while Superior Oil fell 4 1/2 to 100 1/2.

American Telephone, down 1/2 to 48 1/8, rounded out the week with its fifth straight loss. The week's decline of 2 1/2 was attributed mainly to a well-publicized sell recommendation by a brokerage house.

The Dow, down by more than 13 at 11:30 a.m., shaved its loss to about 4 an hour later and then turned weaker during the afternoon.

No Change Seen At White House

WASHINGTON, June 5 (Reuters).—The White House discounted today the possibility of changing the administration's economic policy by approving some form of voluntary wage-price restraints.

Presidential press secretary Ron Ziegler stressed the continuity of presidential policy rejecting any form of wage-price controls.

But congressional sources say they believe President Nixon's political advisers are closely studying a new incomes policy resolution sponsored by leading congressional Republicans.

A source close to the House-Senate Joint Economic Committee said a White House official requested a copy of the resolution last night.

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1. To amend the Articles of Incorporation in order to abolish the preemptive rights of holders of Class I stock;
2. To approve the financial statements as of December 31, 1969;
3. To approve the interim financial statements as of April 30, 1970;
4. To allocate profits and declare dividends;
5. To release the members of the Board of Directors and the Statutory Auditor;
6. To elect Directors and a Statutory Auditor;
7. To transact any other business.

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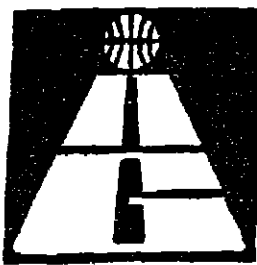
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*Jerome D. Hoffman*  
Jerome D. Hoffman, President



Holmes Brown (left), chairman of the New York Board of Trade, talks with Jerome D. Hoffman (center), president of IIG (Sales) and New York's former Mayor, Robert F. Wagner, chairman of IIG. All have switched to IIG.

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## New York Stock Exchange Trading

— 1970 — Stocks and Bonds —									
High	Low	Div.	Yield	First	High	Low	Div.	Yield	First
(Continued from Page 5)									
44	38	Meat	142.80	3.30	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
45	38	Meat	142.80	3.30	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
46	38	Meat	142.80	3.30	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
47	38	Meat	142.80	3.30	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
48	38	Meat	142.80	3.30	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
49	38	Meat	142.80	3.30	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
50	38	Meat	142.80	3.30	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
51	38	Meat	142.80	3.30	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
52	38	Meat	142.80	3.30	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
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100	38	Meat	142.80	3.30	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2











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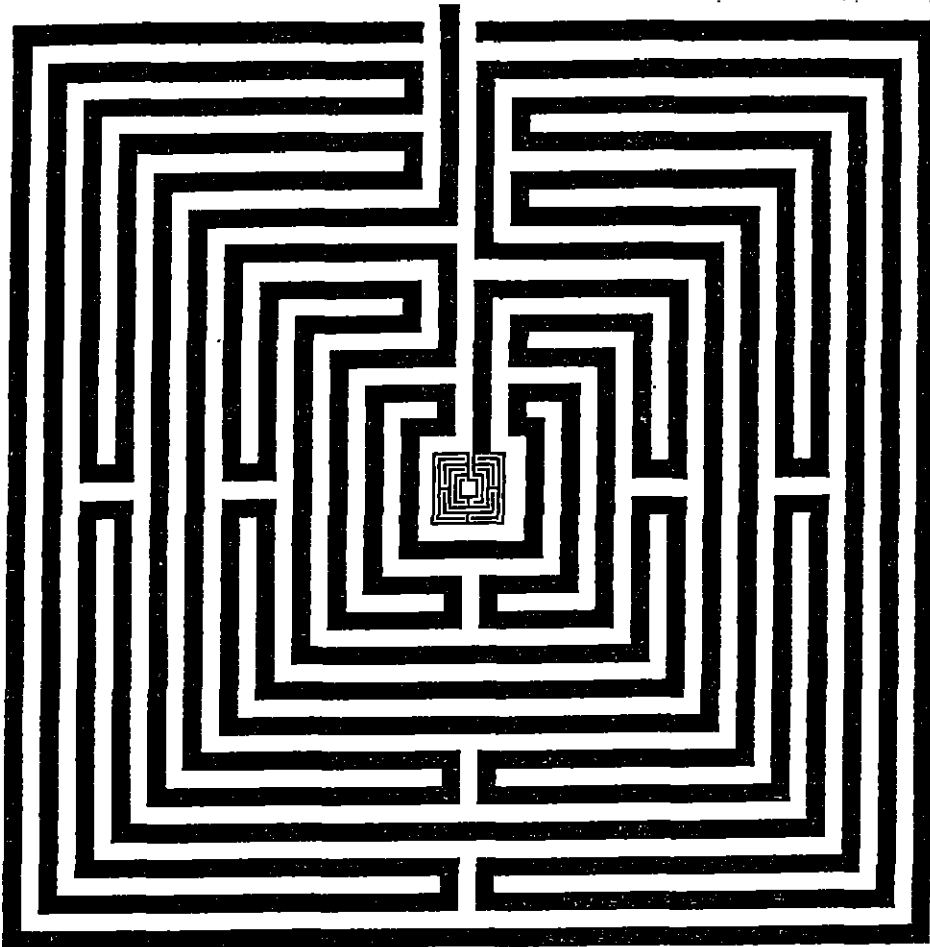
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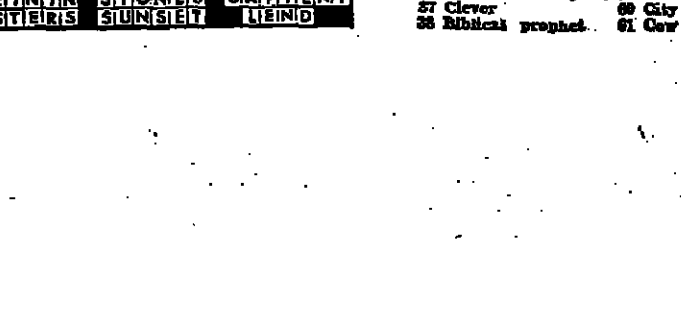
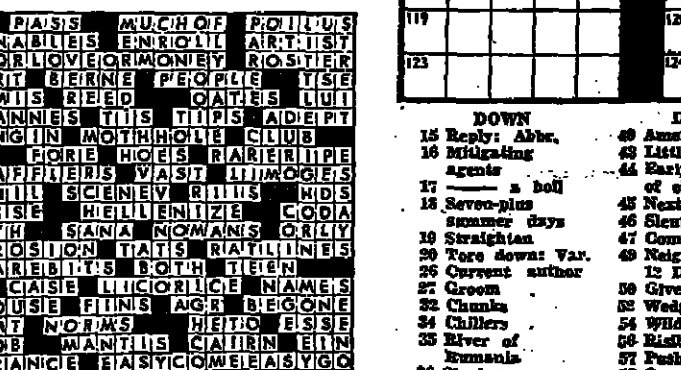
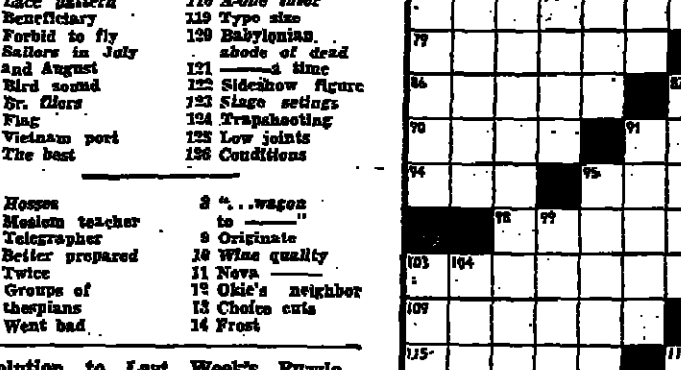
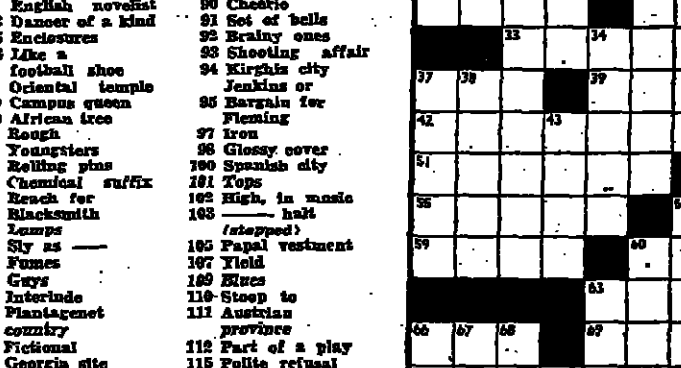
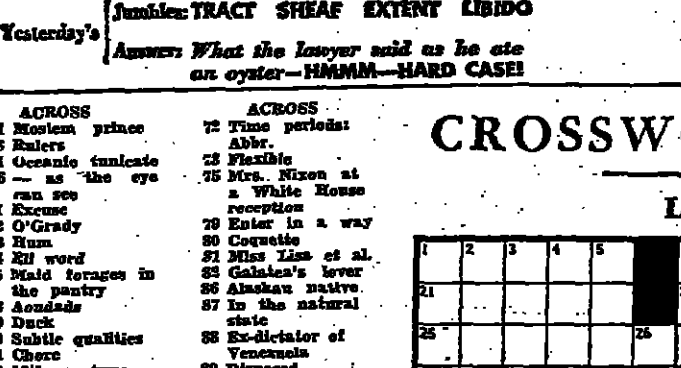
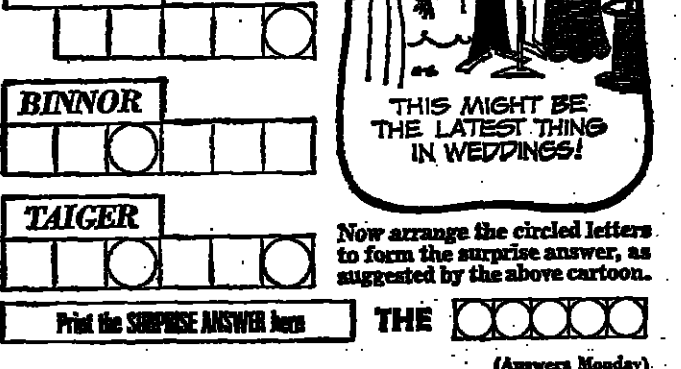
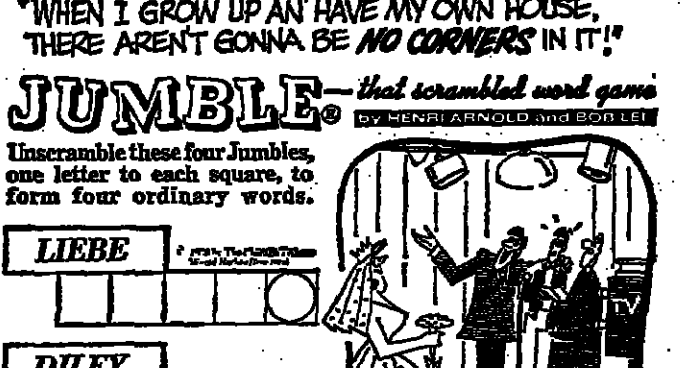
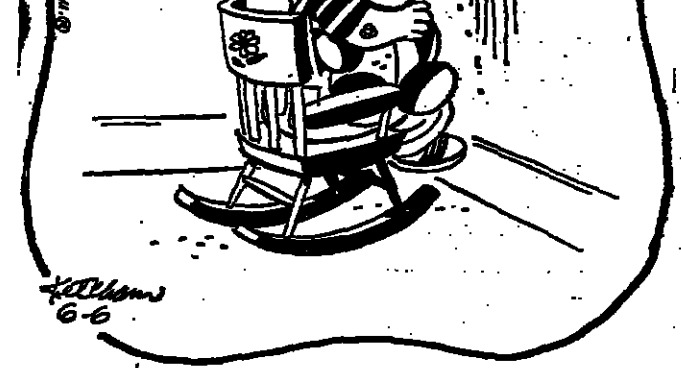
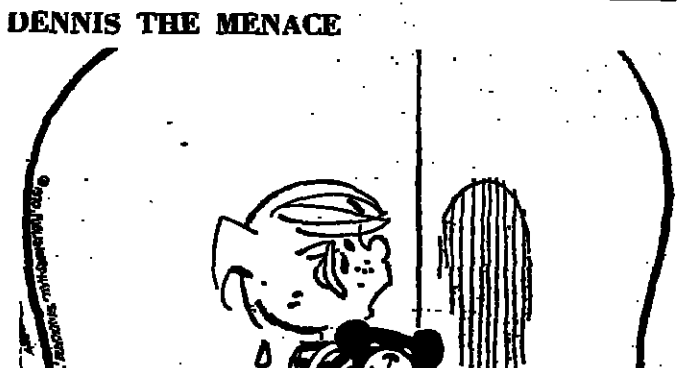
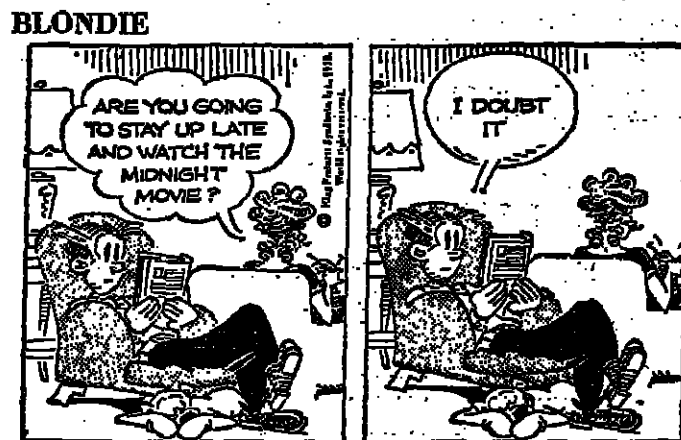
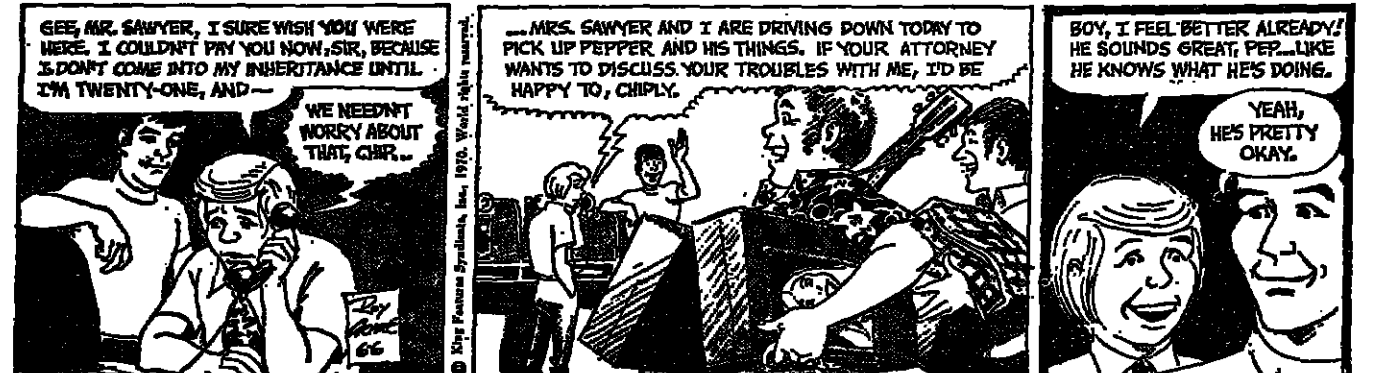
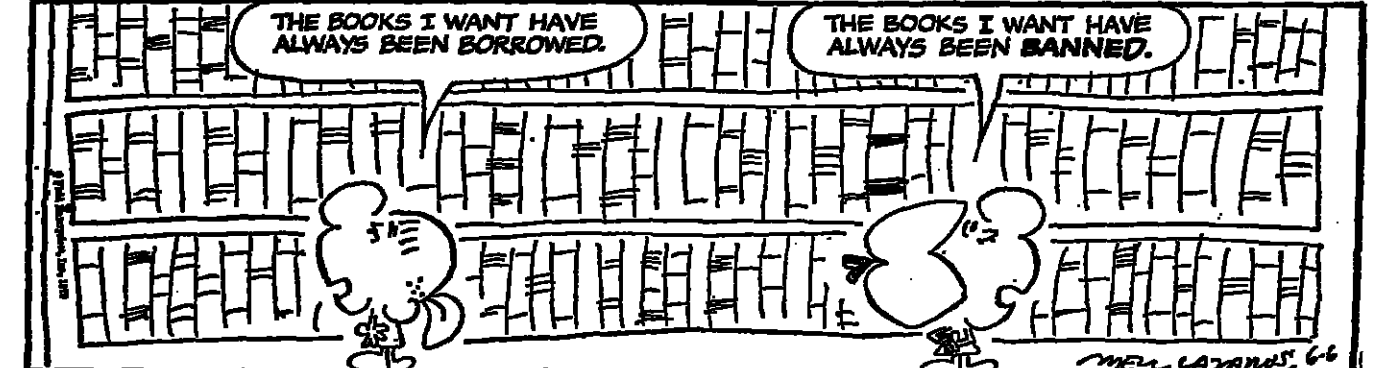
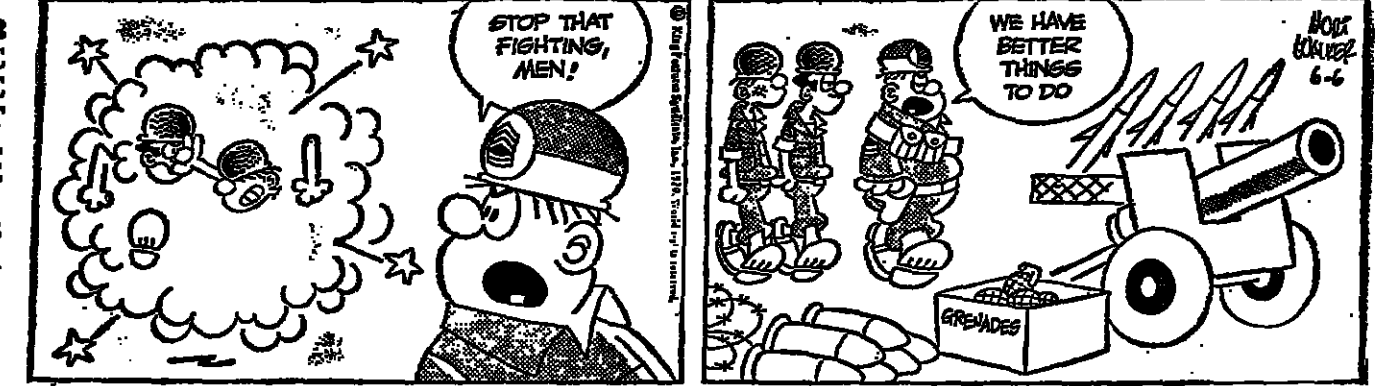
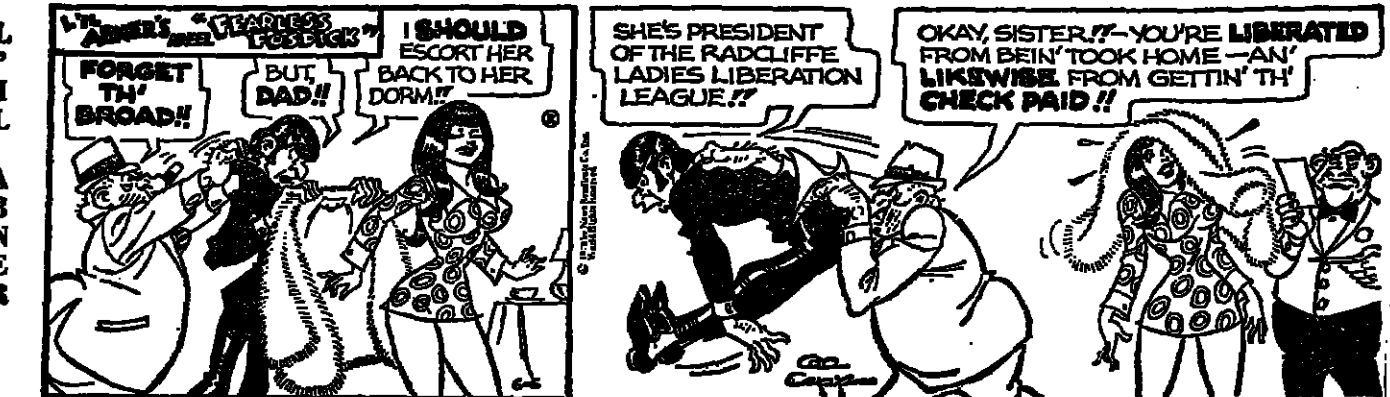
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# BOOKS

## THE END OF THE AMERICAN ERA

By Andrew Hacker. Atheneum, 239 pp. \$5.50

Reviewed by Milton Viorst

WHILE reading "The End of the American Era" I acquired the impression that Andrew Hacker, its author, had to be a foggy, 100 years old or so. Dutifully I checked "Who's Who" and I found, instead, that Mr. Hacker, a professor of government at Cornell, is a Republican and only 40. Far too young, I thought, for such utter disillusion and weariness. Alas, not even Senator Goldwater had betrayed as much despair as Mr. Hacker at the nation's loss of its moral fiber, and even the Weathermen have demonstrated more faith than he in our future. Indeed, Andrew Hacker is convinced not only that America is going to hell in a wheelbarrow but, what's worse, that it's much too late to alter the course.

Mr. Hacker is, of course, entitled to his pessimism. There is surely much about the United States that generates gloom: Richard Nixon and air pollution, for example. But what troubles him are not such commonplace menaces; instead, he is concerned about the disintegration of the country's social cohesion, by which he means the acceptance by each citizen of some predetermined role in society, with the attendant duties and obligations. "The stability and satisfaction of traditional communities," he writes, "depended on acceptance of authority, adherence to a moral consensus, and a willingness to subsume one's identity to the common good." It is in this connection that "the American character has become incapacitated for community membership."

Numerous commentators have hailed the freedoms and opportunities gained since the war. Mr. Hacker goes on to say, "while as many others have deplored the injustices prevailing throughout these years... What has gone unnoticed is that these tendencies are only the symptoms of a national decay."

Relentlessly, Mr. Hacker details the signs of decay he discerns: excessive material expectations, the rise of a propertyless class with middle-class values, mindless consumption habits dictated by impersonal corporations, geographical transiency, birth-control technology and loose sex, the decline of useful work, mixed marriages, flaccid child-raising, contempt for government and resistance to taxation, the rejection of duty to aging parents. Such signs, he says, signify "the erosion of controls and the rise of self-interest."

In brief, Mr. Hacker is nostalgic for an era in which no one jostled his betters for position on the social ladder. He acknowledges that "conservative" (who?) would have the nation revert to the values of small-town America, but he would go a step further; if he had his way, he would have the nation revert to some hierarchical, fairy-tale past that, happily, never existed at all.

To be sure, it's worth contemplating the meaning of the title of Mr. Hacker's book. Few of them are fresh, however, and most are so flatly stated that they lose their credibility. Some are patently false. I think Mr. Hacker shows particular bravado in denouncing, in his list of grievances, the deteriorating quality of scholarship in the academic world.

What outraged me most was his assertion that American soldiers in combat in Vietnam are soft, self-indulgent and craven. Mr. Hacker betrays the fact that "a willingness to sacrifice is no longer in the American character, and the conviction that this country's beliefs are global diffusion is in decline." To the latter observation, I say, "Heave," and as for the decline of the G.I. in Vietnam, have always wondered why many are willing to fight bravely in a senseless war that more than any event of our time, heralds the moral demise of the American era.

Furthermore, Mr. Hacker fails completely to demonstrate that his premise of social disintegration leads necessarily to his conclusion of national decay. At no point does he concede that we may be in the process of building a more just and decent society, with values more in harmony with our technology and wealth than those we are in the process of discarding, an surely not sanguine about the direction in which we are moving. Mr. Hacker has scarcely made a case for the kind of sweeping statement which he concludes:

"America's history as a nation has reached its end. The American people will of course survive; and the majority will continue to exist quite comfortably at least in the confines of the private lives. But the ties that make them a society will grow more tenuous with each passing year."

I wish I could end this review by saying that Mr. Hacker has at least produced an interesting book. It is not. It is stuffy, tedious and dull. Some scholars might take his projections as a threat and make of it something stimulating. Unfortunately, Mr. Hacker has not.

(Mr. Viorst, a free-lance writer working in Washington, most recently published "Farewell to the Republic" by the New York Times. He wrote this review for The New York Times.)

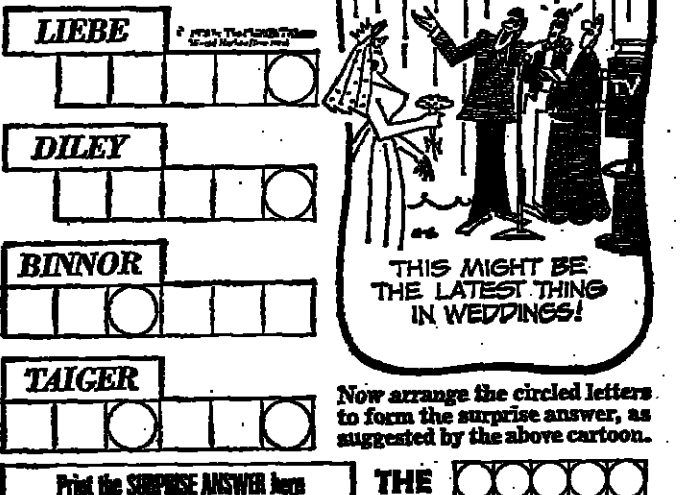
## Get Up and Go in a French Court

NIMES, France, June 5 (Reuters).—When the judge asked them to rise to their feet during a hearing in the court of appeal today, four accused men, not only did they also jumped out of the dock and ran from the courtroom.

Three of the men were recaptured but police are still searching for the fourth, who escaped by jumping 12 feet from a window. The four were appearing in court accused of robbery.

## JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here THE

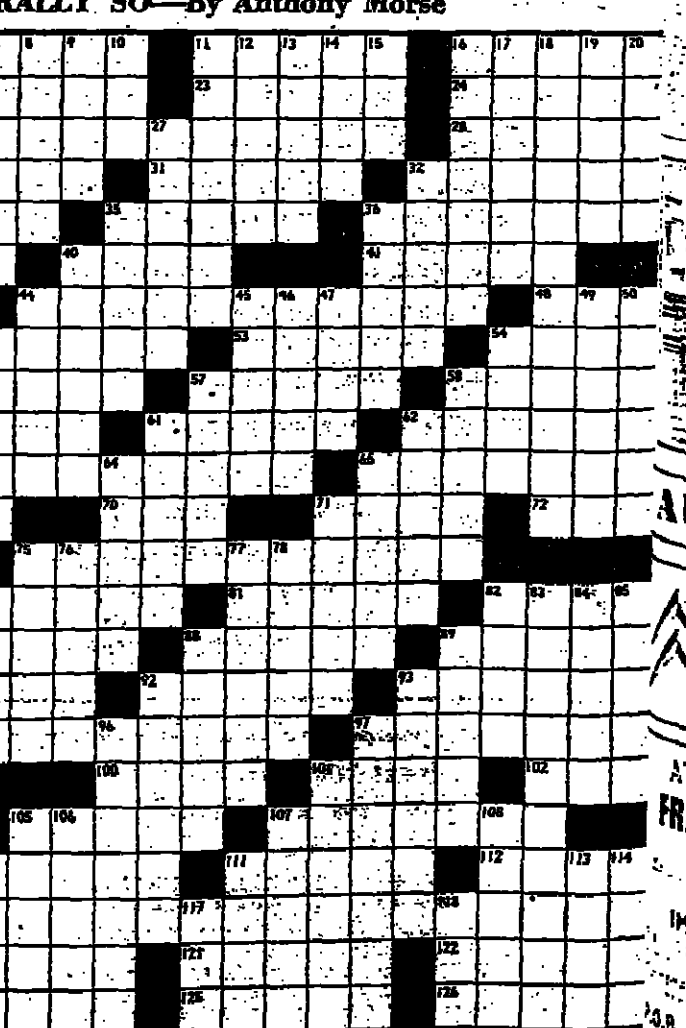
Yesterday's Jumble: TRACT SHRAE EXTENT LEBDO  
Answer: What the lawyer said as he ate an oyster—HMMM—HARD CASE!



ACROSS  
1. Modern prince  
2. Ruler  
3. Oceanic catfish  
4. As the eye  
5. Run  
6. Excuse  
7. Grand  
8. Hum  
9. 24 word  
10. Bold forger in the past  
11. Aouda  
12. Dashed  
13. Subtle qualities  
14. Ghore  
15. 19th century  
16. Famous novelist  
17. Dancer of a kind  
18. Endures  
19. A  
20. Football shoe  
21. Odessa temple  
22. Famous queen  
23. African tree  
24. Ganga  
25. Youngsters  
26. Rolling pins  
27. Chemical suffix  
28. Break far  
29. Blacksmith  
30. Lame  
31. Sky as  
32. Fumes  
33. Grey  
34. Interlude  
35. Plantagenet country  
36. Fictional  
37. Georgia site  
38. Lace pattern  
39. Beneficiary  
40. Fortified to fly  
41. Bathers in July  
42. Bird sound  
43. Bird song  
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99. Bird song  
100. Bird song

## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

LITERALLY SO—By Anthony Morse



DOWN  
1. Reply: Abbe  
2. Little chief  
3. Early source  
4. A ball  
5. Seven-plus  
6. Next to nothing  
7. French material  
8. Came in last  
9. Neighbor of  
10. To down: Var.  
11. Current author  
12. Given out  
13. Crown  
14. Chiller  
15. River of  
16. French a part  
17. Steep runway  
18. Clever  
19. Biblical prophet  
20. American author  
21. Little chief  
22. Early source  
23. A ball  
24. Seven-plus  
25. Next to nothing  
26. French material  
27. Came in last  
28. Neighbor of  
29. To down: Var.  
30. Current author  
31. Given out  
32. Crown  
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